





THE  
**Chemist and Druggist;**  
A MONTHLY TRADE CIRCULAR.

[ENTERED AT STATIONERS' HALL AND REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.]

Vol. I.—No. 11.]

JULY 14TH, 1860.

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ALMANACK.

JULY.			AUGUST.		
16	M	Massacre at Cawnpore, 1857.	1	W	Council Meeting, 11.
17	Tu	Pharmaceutical Examination, 11.	2	Th	Slavery abolished, 1834.
18	W	Great Partial eclipse of the sun. Last day	3	F	Flowers of Camomile.
19	Th	for county claims.	4	S	First book printed, 1457.
20	F	Taxes to be paid to vote in borough.	5	S	9TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
21	S	Burns died, 1796.	6	M	Prince Alfred born, 1844.
22	S	7TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	7	Tu	Cormi of Meadow Saffron.
23	M	Garlic in season.	8	W	Green Tobacco Leaves.
24	Tu	Rosemary in season.	9	Th	British Museum opens.
25	W	St. James.	10	F	Poppy Capsules.
26	Th	Pharmacopœia, 11.	11	S	Dog Days end. Half Quarter day.
27	F	Almanack duty abolished, 1834.	12	S	10TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
28	S	Sun sets 7.52.	13	M	Grouse Shooting begins.
29	S	8TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.	14	Tu	Pomegranat, or Belanstone Flowers,
30	M	Overseers to make Lists.	15	W	Sir Walter Scott born, 1771.
31	Tu	School of Pharmacy closes.			

NOTICES.

*The Subscription to our Journal is payable in advance, and must be accompanied by a Reference Card, or some other proof of the Subscriber being a bonâ fide Chemist and Druggist. Post Office Orders to be made payable to the Publisher, JAMES FIRTH, who is alone authorised to receive accounts.*

*All communications to be addressed to the Editor, at 24, BOW LANE, E.C.; any having in view our interests or those of the Trade, will be very acceptable.*

*Every thing intended for insertion in the current Month, must be sent in before the 10th, except Employers and Assistants' Advertisements, which will be received until the morning previous to publication.*

PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, BY JAMES FIRTH, AT

24, BOW LANE, CANNON STREET WEST, LONDON, E.C.

## NOTICES.

Subscribers receiving their copy in a **GREEN WRAPPER** will please to receive it as an intimation that their subscription has expired, and that no further numbers can be sent unless it be renewed.

The August issue will complete our First Volume, as originally proposed; in order, however, to commence our Second Volume with the beginning of next year, the four remaining numbers to be published this year will be included in the present Volume. Those Subscriptions which commenced with our first number expire next month, and can be renewed for any time, but we should prefer receiving same either to the end of the year, in which case the amount to be remitted will be 1s. 8d., or to the end of the Second Volume, viz., 6s. 8d.

As originally announced, it had been our intention to register Subscribers for a volume, but the demand for the Journal has increased so very much that we find ourselves sold out of nearly all the back numbers, especially the more recent. We therefore now propose to register Subscribers from the date of receiving their Subscriptions, and we hope this explanation will be satisfactory to those friends in the United States and Australia who have THIS MONTH remitted their Subscriptions for the whole of First Volume, through Messrs. Reed, Cutler & Co.; Schieffelin Brothers & Co.; T. W. Norcross & Co.; C. F. A. Hinrich, and Benson Brothers, &c., &c.

### SCALE OF CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

*(Subject to 10 per Cent. for Six, and 20 per Cent. for Twelve Insertions, if paid in Advance.)*

Page—30s.      Half Page—20s.      Quarter Page—12s. 6d.      Per Line—1s.

Employers and Assistants' Advertisements, not exceeding Two Lines, will be inserted for 1s. each.

### GAZETTE OF THE MONTH, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Boughen, Hugh, chemist and druggist, Norwich.  
Cherrington, Barchel, druggist and printer,  
Donington.  
Ellis, Richard, chemist, Northampton.

#### DIVIDENDS.

Buss, T., chemist, Market Harborough.

#### PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

Archer, J., and B. S. Robins, surgeons, Aston-juxta-Birmingham.

Chrimes, Peter, Henry Hargreave, and William Farries Brand, glass bottle manufacturers, as regards Chrimes.

Robson, —, and — Soul, manufacturing perfumers, London.

Shillito, Charles, and Henry Davies, surgeons, apothecaries, Putney.

#### ASSIGNMENTS.

Brungate, William, druggist, grocer, and ironmonger, Castleford.

## UNIFORM PRICES, AND DIVISION OF TRADE.

WE have received so many letters since the foundation of our Journal about "uniform prices" and the "illegal sale of drugs," that we feel compelled to devote a few lines to the consideration of these highly important subjects.

A correspondent, signing himself "Fair-play," in No. 10 of the "Chemist and Druggist," complains about the different prices demanded for prescriptions by different members of the trade. He says that the same quantity of medicine will be made up and sold by one dispenser for 1s. 4d., by another for 1s. 2d., and by a third for 10d. He proposes that a certain "private mark" should be used by chemists and druggists; that the first dispenser should charge a "fair" and "remunerative" price for the medicine, and then place this price upon the prescription paper, shrouded under the secrecy of the private mark, to guide and govern all future dispensers before whom it may be brought.

If "Fair-play" were to write for fifty years, and a thousand journals were to advocate his propositions, they would never be raised into a working system, because they are utterly impracticable, and at variance with the principles of free commerce. They are framed without due consideration of trade variations, trade objects, and trade necessities; and in ignorance of the fact, that what is one man's profit or food, may be another man's poison or loss.

The business of a chemist and druggist, regarded merely *as a business*, differs in no degree from any other trade. It is not conducted upon sentimental principles; it is not governed by any particular trade-fellowship or class-feeling, although it almost rises to the so-called dignity of a "profession," and it is carried on for personal sustenance and gain. The same Bankruptcy Court or Insolvent Court, the same laws of debtor and creditor, hang over its transactions as they hang over the dealings of any other buyers and sellers. It is compelled to do as its neighbours do who live by shopkeeping, or must resign itself to failure and disgrace.

A chemist and druggist, when he starts in London, in a provincial town, or in an obscure village, must support himself and his family by his business, whether it be large or small. We will say, for the sake of example, that he requires 100*l.* every year for this purpose, which he must obtain clear of all trade charges and bad debts. If his returns or sales amount to 1000*l.*, and his trade charges are taken, also for the sake of example, at 200*l.*, it is obvious that an average gross profit of thirty per cent. upon all the articles he sells will satisfy his business and personal expenditure. If his annual returns only amount to 500*l.* we will reduce his trade expenses one-half, and we shall then find that he will require a gross profit on all he sells of forty per cent. If, on the other hand, his annual sales happen to reach 1500*l.*, his trade charges may be increased to 300*l.*, and yet a gross profit of something a little under twenty-seven per cent. will satisfy all the bare requirements of his trade and household. Although the relative positions of these three traders are so widely different, "Fair-play" proposes that one scale of prices shall regulate them all. He proposes that the first dispenser of the medicine shall fix a charge which *he* may consider "fair" and "remunerative," and that this original charge shall be adhered to by all other members of the trade. The first dispenser may be the dealer whose sales amount to 1500*l.* a year, and the twenty-seven per cent. of gross profit which he will naturally add to the original cost of his drugs would form a starvation and bankruptcy price for the other less fortunate dispenser, whose business can only be barely conducted with an average gross profit of forty per cent. If the first dispenser happens to be the man with the smallest trade the case will not be improved. He will fix the profit at his average of forty per cent., and expect the second dispenser, who may be the largest of the three imaginary traders, to follow his example. This the second dispenser may be very willing to do, if it were not for the checking competition of another dispenser not yet taken into



account, of equal trade and capital, and in a neighbouring position. This other dispenser (who represents the trading public, always ready and willing to rush into a highly profitable business) may refuse to be bound by the decision of dispenser number one; may consider twenty-seven per cent. a "fair" and "remunerative" profit; and may compel his prosperous neighbour to think so likewise. Even if these two ruling powers agree, there will be many others who remain in rebellion. The trade of drug-selling is not a close borough, and can never be made one; and for this reason, if for no other, an uniform scale of prices is totally unattainable. Even if it were practicable it would be fraught with much injustice. From the examples we have given, which may all be taken as types of classes, it will be seen that what is an excessive price in one case is "fair" and "remunerative" in another, bare and necessary in a third, and may be ruinous in a fourth.

There are many other influences at work to prevent uniformity of price which do not appear on the surface. A drug-seller may occupy premises at a rental of 200*l.* a year, and may be only able to supply his district by occupying such premises. Another drug-seller may be able to do an equal trade in the immediate neighbourhood, but with a totally different class of customers, in premises that do not cost a fourth of that sum in rent and taxes. The trade of the first may be one where long periods of credit are given, and risks are consequently incurred, while the trade of the second may be entirely one of "ready-money:" are the same prices to be arbitrarily fixed upon each trader for the sake of uniformity? One trader may be a man of capital, whose cheque-book is always open for the purchase of "bargains," or for obtaining the largest "discount" upon purchases that cash can command. Another trader may be "struggling;" may buy at the longest periods of credit, and may not only be compelled to accept bills, but to have them "renewed" when they arrive at maturity. The terms upon which these two buyers will enter the wholesale drug-market will be very different, and yet it is proposed to equalise them as sellers by a system of uniform prices!

The same arguments apply very largely to that other vexed question about the division of trades. It is very proper that the sale of poisonous drugs should be in competent hands: that preparations of mercury and oxalic acid should not be sold over a draper's counter with half a yard of tape, or that laudanum and red precipitate should not be dispensed by grocers and ironmongers. By all means let these ministers of death be kept from the companionship of sugar and fish-kettles, and let the "Sale of Poisons' Bill," when it does arrive, provide in the most stringent manner for the safety of the public. When we have said this, however, we are afraid that we have said nearly all that can be said in favour of unmixed trade in every locality. We have had letters from "Village Chemists," complaining of the "ignorant and unfair" competition of general shopkeepers; and with every sympathy for their cases, and every disposition to help them both with money and advice, we confess that we do not see a remedy for the existing system. There must be many villages and many districts of towns (which are nearly the same thing) where it would be utterly impossible to maintain a chemist pure and simple. The grocer, ironmonger, draper, cheesemonger, and druggist are all found under one roof, in the person of one man, because the neighbourhood is incapable of supporting either of these businesses in a separate position. They are not brought together by any greed of gain on the part of the shopkeeper, but for economy in work, and from the impossibility of obtaining a living without such a combination. A druggist standing alone in such a village (and there are many hundreds of such villages scattered about the country), would either not take enough to pay his humble rent in the course of the year, or would have to charge something like one thousand per cent. profit on all his sales of medicine. The rule he insisted upon applying to others would also be applied to him, and he would not be allowed to join with his "proper trade" the sale of perfumery and "fancy" articles.

## QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS, INORGANIC AND ORGANIC.

## PART I. INORGANIC—Continued.

Dr. Black's blow-pipe, which is the cheapest, and on the whole, perhaps, the most useful of the numerous forms which have been given to this instrument, is shown in fig. 32. It is a conical japanned tin-plate tube, two-fifths of an inch wide at the broad end, which is closed, and one-third of an inch wide at the narrow end, which is open; a small brass pipe, terminated by a jet two inches long, and one-eighth of an inch in diameter, is adapted to the sides of the tube near the broad end. The moisture from the breath is condensed and retained at the closed end, the conical form of which serves also in some degree to regulate the pressure of the air.

The principal point to be attended to in the construction of the blow-pipe is the jet, of which there should be two, the calibre of one being rather larger than that of the other: the aperture should be perfectly round and smooth, and the channel leading to it conical, and it should be made of platinum as being easier kept clean. In using the blow-pipe the air is supplied from the mouth and not from the lungs; and during the blast the communication between these two organs is closed, respiration being carried on through the nostrils. The description of the method of blowing through the pipe is far more difficult than its acquisition. It is necessary in the first place to acquire the means of keeping the cheeks distended with air whilst respiration goes on in an unimpeded manner through the nose, and to open and close the communication between the mouth and the lungs, and between the lungs and the air at pleasure: when this habit is gained no difficulty is experienced in keeping up a strong and continuous stream of air without fatigue or injury to the health. The fuel for supplying the flame for the blow-pipe may be either that of a candle with a thick wick, or oil, or a solution of oil of turpentine in spirits of wine, or gas. The latter, when it can be obtained, is the most convenient: the form of the burner should be that of a flat pipe about one and a half inch wide and one-fifth of an inch broad, cut aslant at an

angle of  $46^\circ$  from the horizontal. When oil (which should be olive or refined rape) is used, the best form of lamp is that recommended by Plattner, from whose valuable treatise "On the Use of the Blow-pipe," translated by Muspratt, the accompanying sketch is taken. It is made of tinned iron plate, and varnished black; the socket enclosing the wick is made sufficiently slanting to admit of a considerable deflection of the flame, and there is adapted to it a tightly fitting screw to prevent the leakage of the oil in travelling. The wick is folded together three or four times, and cut parallel with the oblique side of the socket, so as to allow the flame to be easily directed downwards. The lamp is adjusted by means of a

screw to a brass pillar, as shown in the figure. The triangle, with three bars of different lengths seen in the drawing immediately above the lamp, is provided with a moveable arm, and serves to support vessels over the flame. The form of blow-pipe employed by Plattner is shown in fig. 33. The trumpet-shaped mouth-piece is intended as a protection to the lips, and for increasing the force of the blast without fatigue to the operator: it should be made of horn as being a substance of bad conducting power. If a candle be employed, it should be snuffed rather short, and the wick turned on one side towards the object, so that a part of it may lie horizontally; the stream of air from the blow-pipe must be blown along the horizontal part as near as possible to the wick without striking it.

In order to understand the method of managing the blow-pipe the operator



Fig. 32.

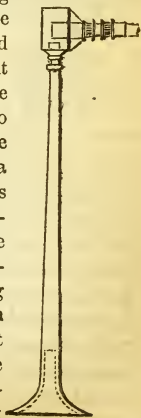
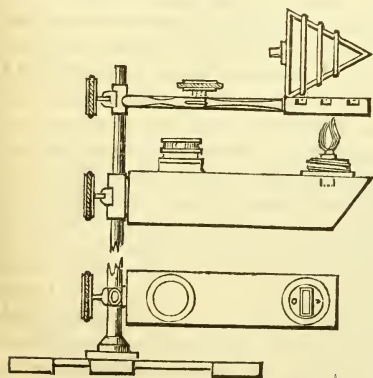


Fig. 33.



knowledge of the properties of the different parts of a flame, and this may be acquired by studying attentively that of a steady burning wax candle. Fig. 34 represents such a flame, which will be found on examination to consist of four distinct parts. The base, *a*, *b*, is blue; it is here that oxygen enters the flame. The blue colour, which is occasioned by the combustion of carbonic oxide, disappears as the flame elongates, giving place to a thin scarcely visible coating. Chemical action is here most intense, and this exterior mantle is the hottest part of the flame. In the very centre of the flame surrounding the wick is a dark conical spot: this is the magazine, as it were, of the inflammable vapours, carburetted hydrogen and olifiant gases, derived from the decomposition of the tallow; it is shut out from all communication with oxygen, and the combustible gases consequently remain unburned. Surrounding this dark portion is an intensely luminous envelope; it is here that the inflammable compounds of carbon and hydrogen are decomposed: the hydrogen burns into water, but the carbon not meeting with a sufficient supply of oxygen to effect its oxidation, separates in a state of intense ignition. A few experiments will serve to elucidate the above description:—The hollow structure of flame is proved by bringing down upon it a piece of thin glass or wire-gauze, and viewing the section of the flame from above. That this hollow is filled with inflammable gases is demonstrated by carefully introducing into its centre a piece of thin glass tube one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and six or eight inches long: the gases will escape through this tube, and may be inflamed at its exterior aperture. That the luminous part of flame consists of intensely ignited charcoal is shown by introducing into it a cold body, such as a glass rod, which will become blackened from the deposition of carbonaceous matter. That the blue colour at the base of the flame is occasioned by the combustion of some form of carbon, is proved by holding close to it a glass rod, from the end of which a drop of lime-water is suspended—the clear liquid speedily becomes milky owing to the formation of carbonate of lime. And lastly, that the hydrogen of the fuel is being converted into water at the exterior envelope, is rendered evident by holding near it a large bright metallic surface, such as a polished snuffers, which speedily becomes bedewed with moisture. Of these four parts of the flame *two* are principally concerned in blow-pipe operations—the blue part and the luminous part; and these two have totally different, and, indeed, opposite functions: from the first is produced the *oxidating* flame, and from the second the *reducing* flame. The oxidating flame may be considered as the blue oval base converted into a cone. To produce it the nozzle of the blow-pipe is introduced about one-tenth of an inch within the flame immediately above the wick, and a gentle and uniform current of air kept up from this mouth. The heat is greatest at the extremity of this flame; but to obtain the greatest oxidising power, the subject of experiment should be kept as far from the apex of the flame as is consistent with a sufficiently elevated temperature. A too powerful blast must be avoided, as tending to cool the flame and to injure the process of oxidation; the aperture in the nozzle of the blow-pipe must not be too small. Fig. 35 shows the form which the flame should assume when oxidating effects are desired. The reducing flame is more difficult to obtain: the jet of the blow-pipe must not be introduced into the flame, but kept just on its edge, and the stream of air thrown higher over the



Fig. 34.

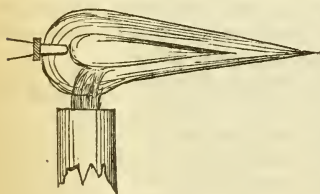


Fig. 35.

wick than in the oxidating flame; the whole of the luminous portion thus becomes deflected, and appears as a long narrow cylinder surrounded by a feeble luminous mantle. It is in the luminous portion, consisting of partially consumed combustible matter strongly disposed to combine with oxygen, that reductions are effected, and the assay must be entirely surrounded with it.

Fig. 36 may serve to convey some idea of the general appearance of the reducing flame. If a lamp or candle be used as fuel, attention must be paid to the condition of the wick, which must be of moderate length, and very evenly and smoothly cut. The orifice in the jet of the blow-pipe should be smaller than when oxidation is the object, and the blast must be

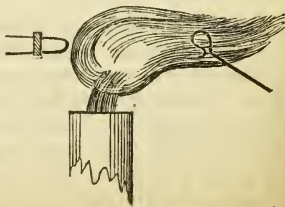


Fig. 36.

## LITHIUM\* AND ITS SALTS.

THIS metal was discovered in 1817, by Arfwedson, in the mineral pelatite. It exists also in spodumen, and lepidolite, and as a carbonate in many of the continental medicinal springs, viz.,—Carlsbad, Marienbad, Kreuznach, Aix-la-Chapelle, Kissingen, Ems, Tiplitz, Bilin, Vichy, &c. Though so long known it was not introduced as a remedy for any specific disease until Dr. Garrod wrote his elaborate treatise on gout, &c., in which complaint he attributes to carbonate of lithia† wonderful and marvellous properties.

It is being extensively manufactured by Messrs. Anderson, of Duke Street, Manchester Square, who are also preparing the various forms of lithia water, recommended by Dr. Garrod.

Lithium may be obtained, by galvanic action, from the hydrated oxide,  $\text{Li O} + \text{H O}$ .

Davy ascribes to this metal analogous properties to sodium, and recent experiments tend to verify that assertion. In appearance it closely resembles silver, being of a beautiful white colour. On exposure to the atmosphere it becomes converted into oxide. Its specific gravity is less than that of water, and its atomic, or uniting proportion does not exceed seven on the hydrogen scale.

**Oxide of Lithia.** Lithia is separated from powdered triphyllin, the most abundant mineral containing it, by digestion to solution in hydrochloric acid, and peroxidizing the iron with a little nitric acid. Dilute the liquid with water, and then add an excess of ammonia to precipitate the phosphoric acid and sesquioxide of iron. Through the ammoniacal solution pass sulphuretted hydrogen, to separate magnesia, filter, evaporate to dryness, calcine the residue, to expel ammoniacal salts, and dissolve the chloride of lithium in alcohol. Upon the addition of an excess of carbonate of ammonia, a carbonate of lithia precipitates after a time, and must be collected on a filter, and washed with alcohol of 0.80 per cent. This carbonate, when finely powdered and boiled in a large quantity of water, becomes dissolved, and upon the addition of lime is decarbonated. The filtered solution, upon evaporation, yields hydrated oxide of lithia.—(*Booth.*)

This preparation is insoluble, or, at least, nearly so, and remains unaltered by all external actions. It possesses a disagreeable caustic taste; it is a reactionary alkali, and it readily attacks platinum.

**Chloride of Lithia** appears in crystallized cakes, and is soluble in alcohol and water. Unlike oxide of lithia, it is deliquescent on exposure.

**Sulphuret of Lithia** is soluble in water and alcohol, and eminently pyrophoric.

**Sulphate of Lithia** exists as a crystallized body, and remains unalterable by exposure. Its formulæ is  $\text{Li O S O}_3$ . It is soluble in water, and nearly insoluble in alcohol. With sulphate of soda it forms a double salt,  $\text{Na O S O}_3 + \text{Li O S O}_3 + 6 \text{H O}$ .

**Phosphates of Lithia.** The neutral phosphate of this base,  $2 \text{Li O P O}_5$ , is almost insoluble. The bi-phosphate,  $\text{Li O P O}_5$ , is very soluble in water, and crystallizable. With phosphate of soda it forms a double salt, soluble in 1,400 parts of water at  $59^\circ$ , and in 950 parts at  $212^\circ$ . It is insoluble in all liquids containing phosphate. It is a white powder, and has for its formulæ  $2 \text{Na O P O}_5 + 2 \text{Li O P O}_5$ .

**Oxalate of Lithia**— $2 \text{C}_2 \text{O}_3 \text{Li O} + \text{H O}$ , is a neutral crystallizable substance, soluble in water, unchanged on exposure, but decomposed by heat. The binoxalate is also a crystalline body, but less soluble than the former.

**Nitrate of Lithia**—a powder, anhydrous, deliquescent, fusible, and soluble.

All the salts of lithia impart a red colour to flame, and to distinguish them from the salts of strontia in this respect, Chapman heats the suspected substance in a microcosm of chloride of barium, which prevents chloride of strontium from tinging the flame. If, while at the point of the inner flame, no redness is apparent, lithia is absent, and the red first obtained from the mineral *per se* is due to strontia.‡

**LITHIC ACID**§ is a constituent of urinary and gouty concretions. It is found also in the excrements of birds and of serpents, and exists also in the human saliva and perspiration.

It may be prepared by dissolving the excrements of the boa constrictor in a solution of boiling caustic potash, which, when filtered and strongly acidified with hydrochloric acid, deposits a gelatinous substance, which, after being well washed and dried in the air, becomes a white crystalline powder—lithic, or uric acid. In the *Ann. de Chem. und Pharm.*, lvij. 266, we find Bensch prepares it from guano. The guano is boiled for three or four hours with lime, potash, and water. It is then filtered, and the filtered solution evaporated to the consistency of honey, and pressed in a linen bag, the contents of which is diffused in water and decomposed by hydrochloric acid. The deposit is then converted into urate of potash, and re-precipitated, and by this means purified. Guano is supposed to produce  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of this acid.

It is tasteless and inodorous, insoluble in alcohol and ether, and but slightly in water, but instantly soluble in solutions of caustic potash and alkaline fluids, but not in solutions of bicarbonate of potash or of ammonia. By solutions of phosphates of soda and borax it is taken up. Treated with nitric acid it effervesces, and leaves a brick-red residuum, by drying, which, on the addition of a little ammonia, turns deep violet.

\* From *λίθος*, stone-like.

† We purpose treating on carbonate of lithia in our next number.

‡ *Encyclopædia of Chymistry.*

§ Or, more properly, uric acid, or urilic acid.



## BOTANICAL CALENDAR FOR JULY.

**ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM**—Common Yarrow; Milfoil; Thousand Leaved Grass; is an indigenous perennial, belonging to the natural order *Compositæ*, or *Asteraceæ*—composites, and blossoming from June to September. The flowers are white or rose coloured. It is found by road-sides, but more particularly in meadows and pastures, where it is often met with in great abundance, and is said to indicate a silicious soil. Its generic name is stated to have been derived from Achilles, who is reported to have studied plants under Chiron, and to have extracted vulnerary virtues from this herb; the specific name is clearly derived from the divided condition of its leaves. An essential oil is obtained from the flowers. Both the leaves and flowering heads are stated to be stimulant and stomachic in the form of infusion. It is said to be used sometimes in the north of Europe as a substitute for hops, and to increase the inebriating properties of malt liquor. In some localities it is known under the name of "Nose Bleed," from the circumstance of its causing bleeding from that organ, by insertion in the nostrils of its leaf loosely rolled together, and the application of a slight external blow with the finger.

**ALLIUM SATIVUM**—Common, or Cultivated Garlic; is a perennial, belonging to the natural order *Liliaceæ*—the Lily tribe. Its generic name is, probably, derived from *ἀλῆω*, to shun or avoid; the smell being disagreeable to many. Its native country appears to be doubtful,—the south of Europe, Egypt, or Persia. It is cultivated in kitchen gardens. Its flowers are a whitish purple, and blossom during the months of July and August. The bulbs are strong-flavoured, esculent, and stimulating, and are employed in various ways in cookery. Internally they are tonic, stimulant, expectorant, and diuretic, and have been employed in dropsies, and as an anthelmintic. They are rarely used by the medical practitioner. Externally they act as a local irritant and resolvent, and are employed in an anti-spasmodic liniment for infantile convulsions. When steeped in rum they are a favourite remedy, in the country, for whooping-cough, the infusion being well rubbed into the skin of the patient's loins. Large doses are said to occasion nausea, vomiting, and purging. A clove of garlic and a few drops of the juice introduced into the ear, are said to prove highly efficacious in some cases of deafness. The chief constituent of garlic is a volatile oil, on which its virtues principally depend; it possesses a very acrid taste, strong odour, and yellow colour; its composition is  $C_6H_5S$ —*Sulphuret of Allyle*; it is a powerful irritant when applied to the skin. It has been stated by Dr. Ainslie to be employed internally by the Hindoos in ague; and externally in palsy and rheumatism. A syrup is sometimes prepared from it.

**COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE**—Common Meadow Saffron; Colchicum; Tube Root; is a member of the natural order *Melanthaceæ*—Melanths. It is an indigenous perennial, growing in abundance in the pastures of Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire, and other counties, and also met with in many countries of Europe. It blossoms during the months of August and September; its flowers are crocus-like, and of a purple colour, and contribute greatly to the adornment of our meadows and pastures in the early autumn. A variety with white flowers has been found near Devizes, in Wiltshire, and is not uncommon in Herefordshire. The generic name is said to be derived from Colchis, on the Euxine Sea, where the plant is stated to flourish abundantly. This plant offers a strange contrast to most others in its mode of producing its flowers and fruit, occupying a portion of two years to bring the latter to maturity. The flowers appear in the early autumn, rising from the ground without any leaves; and when they fade nothing further is seen of the plant until the following spring, when tufts of leaves make their appearance, inclosing the seed vessel or capsule, which ripens about hay-harvest. In consequence of this curious circumstance it is frequently termed "Naked Lady," by the peasants. The officinal parts of the plant are the cormi and the seed. The cormus, which is a peculiar kind of underground stem, and not a bulb, as it is frequently termed, is generally considered to be in its greatest perfection during the present month, when the cormus is about a year old, between the withering of the leaves and the sprouting forth of the flowers of the young cormus; some difference of opinion exists, however, as regards this. Dr. Christison states that he has found the shrivelled corm, gathered in April, to be equally bitter, if not more so, than that gathered in July, when they are plumpest and firmest. According to Dr. Lindley, many are brought to market that have already put forth their flowers, the latter having been pinched off, in order that this may not be seen, meet with a ready sale, and fetch the best price. The London market is principally supplied from Gloucestershire, but partly from Hampshire and Oxfordshire. The cormus may be at once distinguished from the bulbs of *Liliaceous* plants, by its solid appearance when cut transversely, the bulbs presenting a scaly appearance, as in the onion. When gathered, after the removal of its outer coats, the cormus should be at once cut transversely in thin slices, and dried quickly in a dark airy place, the temperature of which does not exceed  $170^{\circ}$  Fah. Dr. A. T. Thomson recommended the slices to be dried spontaneously by the air, on sheets of clean white paper. The activity of the cormi is often much impaired by its collection at a wrong time of the year, or by keeping the corms after they have been collected, until the flowers spring forth, which they will soon do if kept in a warm place; they should therefore be sliced and dried as soon as practicable after gathering. The whole plant is poisonous.

Animals, for the most part, avoid it, but deer and cattle are sometimes poisoned by it. It is said that horses will eat it with impunity, but in all probability the statement is erroneous. Mr. Woodward states, that "in a pasture, in which were several horses, and eaten down nearly bare, the grass was closely cropped, even under the leaves, but not a leaf bitten." The activity of the plant depends on the presence of an alkaloid termed *Colchicia*. Colchicum is said to be a very powerful sedative, narcotic, drastic, cathartic, diuretic, expectorant, acrid emetic, and, in some cases, acts as a sudorific. Taken internally, it promotes the action of the secreting organs, especially the intestinal mucous membrane; the kidneys, skin, and liver are also affected by it. In large doses it is a powerful acro-narcotic poison, giving rise to nausea, vomiting, purging, and sometimes salivation. It is said that the fingers of those engaged in making its preparations have been benumbed. It has been employed in the treatment of gout and rheumatism, but is considered by many to be rather palliative than curative, and less effective in the latter than the former. The celebrated French remedy for gout, *Eau Medicinale*, is thought to contain colchicum as a chief ingredient. Colchicum has also been used as an anthelmintic, for expelling tape-worm, in inflammatory diseases generally, fevers, humoral asthmas, dropsy, &c.

**ECBALIUM OFFICINARUM**—The Wild or Squirting Cucumber; is an annual, a native of the south of Europe, common in the villages of Greece and the Archipelago, growing on rubbish. A few acres are annually cultivated at Mitcham, in Surrey. It is a monœcious plant: that is, the sexes are contained in different flowers, but upon the same plant. The flowers are of a pale yellow colour reticulated with green veins. The fruit, which in botanical language is termed a pepo, ejects its seeds together with a thin mucus with great violence when ripe, hence its name, "Squirting Cucumber." This singular phenomenon is the result of a power known scientifically as "Endosmosis," that is, the power which a thin fluid possesses of permeating through an organic membrane into a fluid of greater density. Now the fruit contains near its centre a fluid of a greater density than that which exists in the outer part near the rind, and these fluids are separated from each other by membrane, the consequence of which is, that the central chamber becomes very much distended by the addition of fluid matter from the outer part, and it ultimately gives way at its weakest point, namely, the insertion of the stalk. The active principle of the plant is *Elaterine*, which is a crystalline body, possessing the cathartic powers of the plant to an intense degree. Dr. Clutterbuck ascertained that the active principle was not lodged in the roots, leaves, flowers, nor stalks of the plant in any considerable quantity, neither in the body of the fruit itself nor in the seeds contained within it, but only in the peculiar juice surrounding the seeds. The official part of the plant is the dried fecula, procured by slicing the cucumbers longitudinally when as nearly ripe as possible, and extracting the juice by drainage or pressure, and drying the fecula which subsides, free from the access of sunshine, which injures the colour. The finest specimens of Elaterium are said to be procured without the application of pressure. Elaterium consists of the active principle Elaterine contaminated with green colouring matter, starch, and cellular tissue. There are two kinds of Elaterium, English and Maltese. The English is much the best, and is prepared at Apothecaries' Hall and at Mitcham. The Maltese variety is said to be mixed with Buckthorn juice, &c. Good Elaterium is friable, has a pale greenish grey colour, and an animal odour. When thrown into water it floats and does not effervesce with hydrochloric acid. If the acid solution be then neutralized by ammonia, and solution of oxalate of ammonia be added, no precipitate of oxalate of lime ensues, and no indication is shown of the presence of starch on the application of solution of iodine. Elaterium is very acrid, and is stated to cause inflammation and ulceration of the fingers of those engaged in its preparation. When taken internally it irritates the gastric intestinal membrane, and occasions vomiting and violent purging. Fine Elaterium in doses of  $\frac{1}{2}$  gr. seldom fails to purge violently and sometimes to vomit. It powerfully excites the secreting and exhaling vessels of the alimentary canal and thereby occasions very watery stools, hence the term hydragogue. In this property it exceeds all other cathartics. The only one that at all approximates to it is croton oil. The virulence of this plant is such, that Dr. Dickson, Lecturer on Botany at St. George's Hospital, is said to have experienced violent headache, followed by colicky pain, violent purgings, vomiting, and fever, by simply carrying a specimen in his hat from the Jardin-du-Roi to his lodgings in Paris. Hippocrates stated that the milk of women and goats who have eaten Elaterium possesses purgative properties. The root and herb are said to be hydragogue and vermifuge, and the leaves to be used externally as a detersive and resolvent. The principal use of Elaterium is to excite watery evacuations in dropsy. It is also used in cerebral affections, obstinate constipation, and gout, combined with opium.

**HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS**—Hyssop; is a perennial, belonging to the natural order *Labiata* or *Lamiaceæ*—Labiates. It blossoms during the months of June and July, and the flowers are of a purple colour. It is a native of the south of Europe, and centre of Asia. The leaves are stated to be emmenagogue and pectoral, used as tea; employed as a discutient for black-eyes and other contusions, applied in the form of a cataplasm, made by soaking the leaves in water or wine. As a stimulating stomachic it is employed in hysteria and flatulence.

**LAVANDULA VERA**—Common or Garden Lavender; is also a member of the natural order *Labiata* or *Lamiaceæ*, and a native of the south of Europe. It is extensively cultivated at



Mitcham, in Surrey, and Hitchin, in Herts. It is an under-shrub, with purplish-grey flowers, arranged in the form of a spike, and blossoms, generally, during the month of July. The flowering stems are collected, dried in the sun, and made up into bundles for sale. The London market is chiefly supplied from Mitcham. The principal constituents of the flowers are a volatile oil, tannic acid, and a bitter principle. The volatile oil is obtained by distillation, by the agency of an ordinary fire-still, or by steam heat; the latter is generally considered to be the most advantageous method. The flowers are stripped from the flower-stalk prior to being put into the still, and it is said that the freer they are from portions of stalk the finer the aroma of the oil; the oil obtained in this country is very superior in quality to that prepared in France. It is there generally obtained from *Lavandula Spica*—The Spike or French Lavender. When, however, it is prepared from *L. Vera*, it cannot equal the English oil, which is probably the result of some peculiarity of soil, and the humidity of our climate. In an article by Mr. Bently, in the second series of the *Ph. Journ.*, vol. i., page 277, it is stated that "a dry warm season, with occasional showers, suit the plant best, and the flowers yield the most oil, and of the best quality when gathered in showery weather." The flowers possess carminative and mildly stimulant properties, and are also somewhat tonic; they are sometimes employed as sternutatories. Kraus states, that "when taken internally they cause griping." The oil is sometimes of service in hysteria and nervous headaches, but it is chiefly employed for the purposes of perfumery. About 1 lb. of volatile oil is obtained from 60 to 70 lbs. of the flowers. The oil obtained from the French Lavender is called Oil of Spike, and is used by painters on porcelain, and in the preparation of varnishes for artists.

**MARRUBIUM VULGARE**—White Horehound; is an indigenous perennial, growing in dry waste grounds, especially on chalky soils. It is also found in most parts of Europe, in Asia, and America. The whole plant has a woolly appearance, and the flowers are white, blossoming from July to September; it belongs, like Lavender, to the family *Labiata* or *Lamiaceae*. The whole herb is employed in medicine, and by some is held in high repute, but is seldom employed by medical practitioners. The herb possesses an aromatic odour, not altogether unpleasant, and a bitter taste, the latter is probably due to the extractive, and the former to a volatile oil; it also contains tannin, bitter matter, and woody fibre. Horehound is tonic, mildly stimulant, and, in large doses, laxative. In the form of infusion it promotes the secretions of the skin and kidneys, its extract is a popular remedy for coughs and colds. It was a favourite medicine with the ancients in obstructions of the viscera, and was formerly supposed to possess emmenagogue properties, &c. The generic name is derived from *Marrubium*, a town in Italy, where it abounds.

**MELILOTUS CÆRULEA**—Blue Melilot; is a native of Germany, and possesses similar properties to our common Melilot. The herb in the fresh state is employed. It belongs to the natural order *Leguminosae*, or *Fabaceae*—the Bean tribe.

**MELILOTUS OFFICINALIS**—Common Melilot, King's Clover, Hart Clover; is an indigenous annual, found in corn fields, meadows, and on ditch banks, in a stiff soil. It blossoms during the months of June and July, and the flowers are of a yellow colour. When dried the plant exhales a very fragrant odour, resembling that of *Anthoxanthum*. It was formerly considered to be emollient and digestive, but afterwards laid aside as too acrid and irritating. It is said to be very pernicious when growing amongst wheat, communicating a disagreeable smell to the flour. The herb is thought to be pectoral and discutient, a decoction of it emollient.

**MELISSA OFFICINALIS**—Common Balm; is a native of the south of France, and another member of the family *Labiata*, or *Lamiaceae*. It is a perennial, blossoming from June to September, the flowers being whitish or cream-coloured. The fresh herb possesses a strong and peculiar odour, thought by some to resemble that of lemons, and for the most part dissipated by the process of drying, and an aromatic, bitter, and somewhat austere taste. Its principal constituents, according to Pfaff, are volatile oil, resin, bitter matter, gum, tannin, and woody fibre. The volatile oil when pure possesses the peculiar odour of the plant, but oil of lemon is stated to be frequently substituted for it. In the form of tea, balm is sometimes employed as a diaphoretic in fevers, or as an exhilarating drink in hypochondriasis; it has also been employed as an emmenagogue in amenorrhœa and chlorosis. It is also thought to have cephalic properties, and has been employed in nervous and hysterical cases.

**MENTHA PIPERITA**—Peppermint; another member of the same family *Labiata*—is an indigenous perennial, found in watery places, and by the sides of rivulets; also extensively cultivated at Mitcham, from whence the London market is chiefly supplied. It is met with in various parts of Europe, also in Asia, Africa, and America. There are several varieties of the plant; the flowers blossom during August and September, and are of a purplish colour; the stem and leaves of the plant abound in a number of minute glands containing volatile oil. The whole herb is officinal, and possesses a peculiar aromatic odour and warm burning bitter taste, followed by a sensation of coolness when air is drawn into the mouth. Its principal constituents are a volatile oil, a bitter matter, tannin, and woody fibre. It is an aromatic, carminative stimulant and stomachic, and the most agreeable and powerful of all the mints. It is principally used in medicine for the purposes of expelling flatus, and covering the taste of other medicines; for relieving nausea, griping pain, and the flatulent colic of children, and,

according to O'Shaunessy, is useful in the early stage of malignant cholera. The essential oil possesses the properties of the plant, and is said to be adulterated with oil of Rosemary, which is probably best detected by its odour. It is used as an anti-spasmodic in doses of from gtt. ij. to gtt. v., on sugar.

**MENTHA PULEGIUM**—Pennyroyal; is another indigenous perennial Labiate, met with on moist heaths, commons, or pastures, and on the margin of brooks. It is also a native of most parts of Europe, of the Caucasus, Chili, and Teneriffe. The herb with the flowers is officinal; it blossoms during August and September, the flowers being of a purplish colour. It possesses a strong and peculiar odour, and a hot aromatic bitter taste, followed by a sensation of coolness in the mouth. In composition and medicinal effects it much resembles the other mints. It is not much employed by medical practitioners, but is a popular remedy for obstructed menstruation, hysterical complaints, and whooping cough.

**MENTHA VIRIDIS**—Spear Mint; another well-known indigenous perennial Labiate, found in marshy places, and on the banks of rivers. It is a native of the milder parts of Europe, and is also found in Africa and America. It blossoms during July and August, and its flowers are of a purplish red colour, dotted within. The whole herb is employed medicinally, and should be collected when about to flower. It possesses a strong and peculiar odour, and aromatic bitter taste, followed by the peculiar sensation of coolness. Its principal constituents depend on the same principles enumerated under the other mints; it also possesses very similar medicinal properties, but is somewhat feebler than peppermint. It is employed dietetically in salads, and with vinegar and sugar as a sauce, with roasted meat. It is said that mice have such an aversion to the odour of this plant, that if it be scattered, fresh or dried, over grain, cheese, &c., they desist from their depredations. It has been stated, but, it appears, without sufficient foundation, to check the secretion of milk.

**OXALIS ACETOSELLA**—Common Wood-sorrel; Cuckoo-bread; Sour Trefoil; Green Sauce; Allelujah; thought by some to be the genuine Shamrock, is a common perennial, belonging to the natural order *Oxalidaceæ*—the Wood-sorrel tribe. This is an elegant little plant, with delicate green leaves, purplish at the back, and drooping at night. The flowers are large, drooping, white, and pencilled with delicate purplish veins, blossoming during April or May. It is destitute of any particular odour, and possesses an agreeable acidulous taste. Its expressed juice, on evaporation, deposits crystals of binoxalate of potash, termed "Salt of Wood-sorrel." In Germany this salt is procured in large quantities from the plant. It is sometimes sold under the name of "Salt of Lemons," but a mixture of bitartrate and quadroxalate of potash (*sal acetosella*), is generally the article obtained under that title. Wood-sorrel is refrigerant; taken as a salad it is considered to be a good anti-scorbutic, and is a grateful drink in fevers, infused in either milk or water; it is also anti-putrescent. Binoxalate of potash has been employed as a substitute for lemonade. It is a *poisonous* salt, and has given rise to several fatal accidents. The antidote is chalk, or if not at hand, any substitute containing lime, as the plaster of the apartment. The generic name is derived from *οξύς*, sharp; *οξύς*; so called from the acidity of its leaves.

**PAPAV. SOMNIFERUM**—The Somniferous or White Poppy; is one of the most ancient of known and described plants. Dioscorides and Pliny mention, that the expressed juice of the heads and leaves was termed Meconium, and that it is much weaker than opium. It is an annual, a native of Asia and Egypt, and grows apparently wild in some parts of England, but has, probably, escaped from the gardens. Two well marked varieties of this plant exist: *P. Somniferum*, var. *α. album* and var. *β. nigrum*; *P. Officinale* Gmelin. In the var. *album* the seeds and petals are white; in the *nigrum* the seeds are black, or rather greyish blue; and the flowers usually violet or red, of different tints, though sometimes white; occasionally they are tinged with purple, with blotches of a deeper colour at the base of each petal. It flowers during the months of June, July, and August. The variety *nigrum* is cultivated on account of its seed, which is termed *Maw Seed*; it is eagerly eaten by birds, and used as a medicine for them; it also affords a bland oil by expression. The *P. Somniferum* is cultivated in Hindostan, Persia, Asia Minor, and Egypt on account of the opium obtained from it; according to Royle, var. *album* is cultivated in the plains of India, and *nigrum* in the Himalayahs. In Europe the poppy is cultivated for the sake of the capsules, either as medicinal agents, or for the sake of the seeds from which the oil is prepared. Withering states that it is largely cultivated about Evesham and Kettering; in Lincolnshire it is said to be cultivated by the cottagers for the purpose of distilling a narcotic water from the flowers; the London market is principally supplied from Mitcham. The poppy-heads are usually collected when quite ripe, as ordered by the London and Dublin Colleges. Dr. Pereira considered them to be more active when gathered before they are ripe; and the Edinburgh College directs the "immature capsule to be employed." The capsules in a green state are generally to be obtained at this time, and are considered by some to be in perfection for making the extract. The seeds are numerous, oily, sweet, and edible, and quite free from all narcotic properties. The oil obtained from them is little inferior to that of the olive, and is employed in painting, and too often for the purpose of adulterating other oils. The seeds are employed to form an emulsion, and are better tasted than those of the almond; they are said to be used by the Germans and Persians



for sprinkling over cakes. The well-known and most useful drug opium is obtained from the half-ripe capsule, by making incisions and collecting the exuded juice: a full account of its mode of collection and preparation will be found in the Pharm. Journ. vol. ii. pp. 269, 306, 359, in an article by Dr. Eatwell. The origin of the word opium is from *ὀπιοσ*, *the juice*, par excellence, just as the bark of Cinchona is known as *the bark*, or the flower of the Rosemary *the flower*. It is thought by some to have been the *Nepenthes* (*νηπενθές*) of Homer. Dr. Royle, however, suggests that it may have been *Cannabis Sativa*—Indian Hemp. Dr. Pereira says: "The colour of well-prepared opium is a deep dull brown when viewed in the mass; but when a portion is thinly spread on a white surface, it becomes a bright chestnut brown. It adheres to the fingers; and when pulled, draws out to a moderate extent, breaking with a short ragged fracture." Several varieties of the drug are known: Smyrna, Constantinople, Egyptian, Trebizond, Indian, English, French, and German. Opium is frequently and variously adulterated; the best means of ascertaining its purity and value is to estimate the quantity of morphia it contains. Several processes have been suggested for this purpose, and of these that of Thiboumry is probably the best. The following active principles have been procured from the plant:—Morphia, so called from Morpheus, the god of sleep; Codeia, from *κώδεια*, a poppy-head; Thebaina, or Paramorphia, from Thebes, an ancient city of Egypt. Poisonous: Narcotine, from *ναρκωτικός*, narcotic; Narceia, from *νάρκη*, stupor; and Meconic Acid, considered to be inert, or nearly so; Meconine, from *μήκων*, a poppy; Pseudomorphia, and Papaverine, not poisonous. Opium constitutes the most important and valuable remedy of the whole Materia Medica. In the treatment of fevers, inflammatory diseases, affections of the brain and spinal chord, delirium tremens, spasmodic and convulsive diseases, affections of the chest, in maladies of the digestive organs, poisoning by corrosives, in hæmorrhages, venereal diseases, &c., it is exceedingly valuable. In cases of poisoning by opium and its preparation, the poison should be removed from the stomach as promptly as possible by the use of the stomach-pump; or, if not to be obtained, by means of emetics. Every method must be adopted to keep the patient roused, by continually walking him about, &c. There are no direct chemical antidotes; but drinks containing tannin, as infusion of galls, coffee, &c., have been found beneficial.

**RUMEX ACETOSA**—Common Sorrel, Sorrel Dock; belongs to the natural order **POLYGONACEÆ**—Buckwheats. It is a common indigenous perennial, growing in meadows, pastures, and woods. It blossoms in the month of June, and the flowers are diæcious, (that is, the sexes are contained in different flowers on different plants, the one bearing the male flowers, the other the female), and of a red colour, the fertile flowers being the deepest red. The leaves contain superoxalate of potash, tartaric acid, tannin, &c., and possess an agreeable acid, and slightly astringent taste. It is diuretic and refrigerant, and esteemed anti-scorbutic. It is employed as a salad and sauce in the same manner as the wood sorrel, but rarely used medicinally. A decoction of the leaves administered in whey may be used as a drink in febrile and inflammatory diseases. Bread is stated to be made from it in Scandinavia in times of scarcity. The Laplanders use it to acidify milk. In France it is cultivated for the purposes of the table, being employed in the preparation of soups and other kinds of food. In some parts of Ireland it is eaten with milk. When boiled the root yields a beautiful red colour. A salt sold under the name of salt of lemons is prepared from this plant also, in Germany, and imported in considerable quantity into this country. It is said that its presence on land in abundance indicates an acid state of soil, requiring lime.

**NICOTIANA TABACUM**—Virginian Tobacco. This plant is a native of America, but is extensively cultivated in most parts of the world, especially in the United States of America. Virginia is most noted for its culture, and north of Maryland it is seldom met with. In England its cultivation is restricted, not more than half a pole being allowed "in a physic or university garden, or in any private garden, for physic or chirurgery." It is the only species employed in medicine. The generic name is derived from Joan Nicot, who first sent the seeds or the plant to France. The specific name is thought by many to be derived from *tabac*, an instrument used by the natives of America in smoking this plant; by some it is derived from Tobasco, a town in New Spain; others, again, think it is from Tobago. The practice of smoking was first introduced into England in 1586, on the return of Sir Francis Drake, with the colonists from Virginia, and being adopted by Sir Walter Raleigh, and other courtiers, soon became common. In Europe attempts have been several times made to suppress the practice of smoking, by writings, imposts, and bodily punishments; it is said that upwards of one hundred volumes were written to condemn its employment, one of the most curious of which is the famous "Counterblast to Tobacco," of James I. In spite of all this opposition, the practice generally extended, and is, probably, now universal throughout the world. Tobacco, for the purposes of chewing, smoking, and snuff, is prepared from several species of the plant. Dr. Pereira states, in his *Mat. Med.*, vol. ii., part i., pp. 568, 569, that *N. tabacum* yields the Virginian, and most other sorts of tobacco imported from the United States, as also Columbian tobacco; several varieties of this species are said to be cultivated. *N. latissima*—large-leaved, or Oronoko tobacco, probably yields the large Havannah cigars, according to Mr. G. Don, "Gardener's Dictionary," vol. iv. *N. rustica*, is the common English tobacco, frequently cultivated in our gardens, being more hardy than the species *tabacum*; it is indigenous in America, and grows wild in Europe, Asia, and Africa. It is used by peasants as a

substitute for Virginian, and by gardeners for the destruction of insects. Its leaves are narcotic and are sometimes sold for those of mandrake. It yields the tobacco of Salonica (the ancient Thessalonica), and probably also of Latakia (Laodicea), which is so much esteemed by some. Turkish tobacco, grown on the coasts of the Mediterranean, and much valued in India, is also the produce of this species. *N. persica* yields the celebrated Shiraz, or Persian tobacco. *N. repanda*, a native of Cuba, near Havannah, is said to be the plant employed in making small Havannah cigars, or Queen's. Other varieties of tobacco, of good quality, are obtained from several species, but our space will not admit of a longer notice. In commerce tobacco is distinguished as manufactured and unmanufactured. The unmanufactured consists of the dried leaves, which are of a brownish colour, the darker ones being the strongest. There exist several varieties, distinguished by the name of the country from which they are imported into the United Kingdom. Manufactured tobacco undergoes a course of treatment before reaching the consumer. By moistening the leaves, compressing them, and then cutting the compressed mass, the cut tobaccos are obtained. By twisting into a kind of rope, which is moistened by liquor, and made up into barrel-shaped rolls or sticks, which are subjected to pressure, spun, roll, or twisted tobaccos are formed. Cigars and cheroots constitute a third form of manufactured tobacco, and are formed by rolling the leaf; they are too well-known to need further description. It is said that the liquor, or sauce, as it is termed, used by the manufacturers, consists of a solution of sea salt, sp. gr. 1.107, but Dr. Pereira was assured that such was not generally the case. It is also said that this sauce is coloured by treacle, or liquorice. Water and oil are alone allowed by law to be used in the manufacture of roll tobacco. Of the cut tobaccos the principal are, Shag, prepared chiefly from the Virginian or Kentucky variety, deprived of their stalks and mid-ribs. Returns, which is a lighter coloured and milder smoking tobacco, and derives its name from being formerly prepared by returning shag for re-cutting. Bird's-eye is prepared in the same way as shag, but the mid-ribs of the leaves are not removed, the slices of which have been compared to bird's eyes. Canaster, or Kanaster, prepared from Varinas tobacco, receives its name from the Spanish *canastra*, a basket, being imported in baskets. Maryland, Turkey, Persian, and Varinas, are also cut tobaccos. Of the roll and twist tobaccos, the principal are, Pigtail, Negro-head, Bogie, Alloa, Cavendish, and Irish twist. The cut tobaccos are in most general use in England, whilst in Ireland and Scotland the roll is principally in demand. Snuff is prepared by a peculiar process of fermentation; the tobacco is cut into small pieces, and placed in heaps, a solution of common salt is then sprinkled over it to prevent mould. Heat is soon developed and ammonia evolved, and at a certain point, varying with the peculiar kind of snuff, the process is stopped, it is then ground in mills, or powdered with a kind of pestle and mortar. The Scotch and Irish snuffs are said to be chiefly prepared from the mid-ribs of the leaf; the Strasburgh, French, and Russian, from the lamina or soft part of the leaves. Sal ammoniac is said to be occasionally added to snuffs. Notwithstanding their great variety, snuffs may be divided under two principal heads, "Dry and Moist." The former derive their characteristic property from being dried at a high temperature previous to the operation of grinding. Scotch, Irish, and Welsh are well-known high dried snuffs, the latter frequently contains lime. The Act of Parliament allows lime water to be used in the manufacture of Irish and Welsh snuffs. Spanish snuff is a dry snuff; and brown Scotch, nothing more than Scotch snuff moistened after being ground. Mr. Foot states that the Lundy-foot, or high toast snuff, is made of the stalks and leaves of tobacco and water (which latter is afterwards got rid of by drying) without lime. Moist snuffs, or Rappes, are prepared by grinding the tobacco to powder in the moist state. It is sometimes said that pearlash is added to these snuffs to keep them moist, but Dr. Pereira states that "he was assured by several respectable manufacturers that such a practice was not usual." The Rappes of the shops may be divided into simple, mixed, and scented. The active principle of tobacco is *Nicotina*, it is a colourless liquid, possessing an acrid odour, and acrid burning taste. It exists in the roots, leaves, seeds, and also in the smoke of tobacco, and possesses its poisonous properties in an eminent degree, almost equalling hydrocyanic acid in the rapidity with which it destroys life. *Nicotianin* is another intensely poisonous principle, obtained by distilling the dried leaves with water; it is termed by Gmelin, *Tobacco Camphor*, and is supposed to be developed during the drying of the leaves under the influence of air and water; as according to Landerer, fresh tobacco leaves yield no Nicotianin. This is one of the most violent of known poisons, it causes in the tongue and throat a sensation similar to that caused by tobacco smoke. The Hottentots are said to kill snakes by putting a drop of this empyreumatic oil on their tongue, and death is stated to ensue as rapidly as if by an electric shock. In reference to the practice of smoking, great differences of opinion exist, as to whether it be injurious or not, and much has been lately written *pro* and *con*. Dr. Pereira says, "I am not acquainted with any well-ascertained ill effects resulting from the habitual practice of smoking." Dr. Christison makes a similar observation, whilst others have denounced it as being the cause of all the ills human nature is heir to. The nearest approach to the truth probably is, that it is not suitable to the constitutions of many, and positively injurious when used in great excess; whilst its moderate use, on the other hand, does not appear to have been productive of ill effects. Death has been caused from excess in smoking; Gmelin mentions two cases—in the



one seventeen pipes had been indulged in at one sitting, in the other eighteen. Dr. Marshall Hall records a case that proved nearly fatal to a young man whose first essay was two pipes. It is a most dangerous practice to employ tobacco as an application to abraded surfaces, as in some instances such a proceeding has proved fatal. The use of it as a clyster requires the utmost caution, as fatal consequences have occurred, both from the use of inordinate doses by ignorant persons, and also in the hands of the well-informed medical practitioner. Death has occurred from the application of the ointment and expressed juice, in tinea capitis. Its principal remedial value is in its power of relaxing muscular fibres, whereby it becomes a valuable anti-spasmodic. It is a powerful stimulant narcotic, and has been employed medicinally as an errhine; in infusion, as an expectorant, and sedative; and in vapour, both as an anti-spasmodic, and to bring on fainting, nausea, &c. It has been employed in strangulated hernia, obstinate constipation, lead-colic, tetanus, dropsy, &c., and as an anthelmintic. In cases of poisoning with tobacco, the contents of the stomach should be removed as quickly as possible. No chemical antidote is known. The vegetable acids and coffee may be administered.

The roots of *POTENTILLA TORMENTILLA*, described in our February Calendar, may be collected during this month.

*ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS*, described in our June Calendar, is in season for distilling.

### EXTRACTS.

**NATURE'S BAROMETERS.**—The scarlet pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*), shepherd's barometer, or poor man's weather-glass, is the best floral barometer; because, not only does the flower never open on a rainy day, but long before the shower is coming it is conscious of its approach, and closes up its petals. This peculiarity was noticed by Derham, in his "Physico-Theology;" by Lord Bacon, who calls it winco-pipe; and by Leyden. Not only does the pimpernel shut up its blossoms during rainy and cloudy weather, but it is one of the best of clock flowers, opening its petals in our latitude at about ten minutes past seven in the morning, and closing them a few minutes after two in the afternoon. Dr. Seeman, the naturalist of Kellett's Arctic expedition, mentions the regular closing of the flowers during the long day of an Arctic summer. "Although," he says, "the sun never sets while it lasts, the plants make no mistake about the time, when, if it be not night, it ought to be; but regularly as the evening hours approach, and when a midnight sun is several degrees above the horizon, they droop their leaves and sleep, even as they do at sunset in more favoured climes." This naturalist adds, that if ever man should reach the Pole, and be undecided which way to turn when his compass has become sluggish, and his timepiece out of order, the plants will show him the way; their sleeping leaves will tell him that midnight is at hand; and that at that time the sun is standing in the north. The chickweed flower is one of the best, as it is one of the commonest indicators of the changes of weather. It has been recommended that the traveller by the roadside should wrap his cloak around him if the flower is not quite closed; for rain, if not come is not far off. But, if the chickweed flower be fully expanded, he may walk gaily on, with a pretty good assurance that, for four hours at least, he may be safe from rain. Miss Anne Pratt, in her "Flowering Plants and Ferns of Great Britain," says, that constant as the flowers are under their accustomed circumstances, yet there are certainly cases in which, if unusual darkness come upon them, they do, as Dr. Seeman expresses it, make a "mistake." This lady further states, that some years ago an eclipse of the sun having brought darkness at mid-day, she took a lantern and went out to examine the flowers and leaves, and found both folded up just as at midnight. Various species of garden convolvulus, the pheasant's eye, and several other flowers, were quite closed, and daisies and marigolds "had gone to bed with the sun." The leaves of lupins, laburnums, and acacias, all hung drooping as at night time; and as the darkness gradually disappeared, the flowers and leaves opened and stood erect as if to meet the dawn.—*Dickens's All the Year Round.*

The chief places whence the flowers whose perfumes form our delicious scents come, are Montpellier, Grasse, Nîmes, Cannes, and Nice; these two last, especially, are the Paradise of Violets, and furnish a yearly produce of about 13,000 lbs. of violet blossoms. Nice produces a harvest of 100,000 lbs. of orange blossoms, and Cannes as much again. 500 lbs. of orange blossoms yield about 2 lbs. of pure Neroly oil. At Cannes the acacia thrives, and produces yearly about 9000 lbs. of acacia blossoms. One great perfumery distillery at Cannes uses yearly about 140,000 lbs. of orange blossoms, 20,000 lbs. of acacia blossoms, 140,000 lbs. of rose leaves, 32,000 lbs. of jessamine blossoms, 20,000 lbs. of violets, and 8000 lbs. of tuberose. 600 lbs. of rose leaves are required to win one ounce of otto of roses.

The *Montreal Advertiser* states that Mr. Sleeper, the lessee of the copper mines at Acton, intends to quarry and dress a block of copper ore for the exhibition of several tons weight, a specimen of the mineral riches of Canada which cannot be equalled by the whole world.

**AN INDELIBLE INK.**—Take sulphuric acid deeply coloured with indigo, water, sugar, and thick mucilage of gum arabic, of each equal parts, and mix. The ink thus produced is of a pale blue; after writing with it on paper, apply heat; the sugar will be carbonised, and the letters become black and indelibly incorporated with the paper.

## TRADE REPORT.

The revenue of Great Britain, in spite of the unsettled state of the Continent, which prevents a still greater increase, is shown by the returns recently published to have now reached the highest amount that it has ever attained in the whole annals of the country. It is now larger during peace than it ever was in war; and this not through any undue pressure of taxation, but from the inexhaustible wealth of the country. In spite of a reduction of taxes since the peace of 1815 by nearly fifty per cent. over and above their fresh imposition, the revenue now stands higher by about half a million than at the close of the great war.

Of drugs considerable quantities have been offered for sale since the commencement of last month, and demand having been less brisk the currency has generally given way. Castor oil has been selling, pale at 6*d.* to 6½*d.*; low to good seconds, 5½*d.* to 6*d.*; yellow and straw, 4¾*d.* to 5¼*d.* per pound. Cod-liver oil, 3/9 to 6/6 per gallon. Jalap, 4/ to 4/3 per pound. Oil of cassia, 12/6 to 13/; ditto aniseed, 7/10 to 8/; ditto Nutmeg, 1½*d.* to 1¾*d.* per ounce. Musk, 22/ to 30/; fine grain, 45/ to 50/. Opium (Turkey), 14/ to 19/ per pound; ditto Egyptian, 8/ to 13/. Rhubarb: China round, 1/2 to 2/9; ditto flat, 1/3 to 2/10; Dutch trimmed, 3/4 to 3/6. Spanish saffron, 50/ to 53/. Sarsaparilla (Jamaica), 1/3 to 2/5. Honduras and Para, 11*d.* to 1/5. Senna (Bombay), 2½*d.* to 4½*d.*; Tinnivelly, 3½*d.* to 7*d.*; Calcutta, 2*d.* to 2½*d.* Scammony, virgin, 26/ to 30/, and other sorts, 10/ to 26/. In camphor a large business at 155/, and more done in cubebs at 220/ to 240/. Of balsams only small parcels sold; capivi at 1/10 to 2/1 per pound; ditto Tolu, 3/6 to 3/8; and Peru, 4/9 to 4/11. For cardamoms rates are not so high, Malabar selling at 3/7 to 4/4, and Madras, 2/10 to 3/6. Of bark not much offering and rates firm; red at 2/ to 5/10; crown and grey, 1/9 to 3/4; flat, 3/4 to 3/9; quill, 3/ to 3/8; and Carthagena, 8*d.* to 1/1.

A fair supply of gums since this day month, and prices rather lower, but many parcels sold. Animi—fine pale and bold amber, 13*l.* to 16*l.*; medium, 9*l.* to 12*l.*; small and dark, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.* 10*s.* Arabic—East India, picked, 54/ to 62/; unsorted, 37/ to 50/; red and mixed, 30/ to 36/. Turkey, 46/ to 150/; ditto, sorts, 37/ to 43/. Olibanum—pale drop, 63/ to 70/; amber and yellow, 40/ to 58/; dark and siftings, 12/ to 30/. Gamboge—pipe, 6*l.* 10*s.* to 9*l.* 5*s.*; in sorts, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* Myrrh, 90/ to 155/; ditto, good to fine, 160/ to 230/. Benjamin—first sort, 19*l.* to 35*l.*; other kinds, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 17*l.*; and Gum Kowrie, 13/ to 15/ per cwt.

With respect to chemicals, scarcely any change in the value since our last issue, and a fair trade transacted. Tar: stocks moderate; 22/6 to 25/ per bar paid for Stockholm, and 21/6 to 22/ for Archangel.

## PRICE CURRENT.

These quotations are the latest for ACTUAL SALES in Mining Lane. It will be necessary for our retail subscribers to bear in mind that they cannot, as a rule, purchase at the prices quoted, inasmuch as these are the CASH PRICES IN BULK. They will, however, be able to form a tolerably correct idea of what they ought to pay.

	1860.			1859.				1860.			1859.		
	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.		s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.
ARGOL, Cape...per cwt.	90	0.	105	0	86	0.	94	0	0	4.	0	4½	0
French .....	60	0.	80	0	40	0.	70	0	0	1	11.	2	0
Oporto, white .....	0	0.	0	0	0	0.	0	0	0	0	5.	0	5½
red .....	50	0.	54	0	41	0.	42	0	0	0	8.	0	0
Sicily .....	75	0.	80	0	65	0.	75	0	0	0	0¾.	0	1
Naples, white .....	85	0.	90	0	70	0.	80	0	0	0	0¾.	0	1
red .....	0	0.	0	0	65	0.	70	0	0	0	1	7½.	0
Florence, white ....	95	0.	105	0	95	0.	100	0	0	0	1	8½.	0
red .....	85	0.	95	0	85	0.	90	0	0	0	8	15.	0
Bologna, white .....	125	0.	130	0	100	0.	105	0	0	0	8	15.	0
ARROWROOT,													
duty 4½ <i>d.</i> per cwt.													
Bermuda .....	1	3.	1	5½	0	11.	1	5					
St. Vincent .....	0	2½.	0	6½	0	2½.	0	6½					
Jamaica .....	0	2½.	0	4½	0	2.	0	5½					
Other West India ..	0	2.	0	3½	0	2.	0	3½					
Brazil .....	0	1½.	0	2½	0	1½.	0	2½					
East India .....	0	1½.	0	2½	0	2.	0	3½					
Natal .....	0	3.	0	7	0	4.	0	8½					
Sierra Leone .....	0	2½.	0	3½	0	3.	0	4					
ASHES,.....per cwt.													
Pot, Canada, 1st sort	32	0.	33	0	31	0.	0	0					
U. S., 1st sort .....	0	0.	0	0	0	0.	0	0					
Pearl, Canada, 1st sort	32	0.	32	6	33	0.	0	0					
U. S., 1st sort .....	0	0.	0	0	0	0.	0	0					
BRIMSTONE,													
rough .....	per ton	£10	0.	10	5	£9	0.	0	0				
roll .....	14	10.	15	0	12	10.	0	0					
flour .....	16	10.	17	0	14	10.	0	0					
CAPERS,													
French.....per cwt.	£3	0.	£5	0	£3	10.	£6	15					
CHEMICALS													
Acid—Acetic, per lb.	0	4.	0	4½	0	4.	0	4½					
Citric .....	1	11.	2	0	1	11.	2	0					
Nitric .....	0	5.	0	5½	0	5.	0	5½					
Oxalic .....	0	8.	0	0	0	8.	0	0					
Sulphuric .....	0	0¾.	0	1	0	0¾.	0	1					
Tartaric, crystal	1	11.	0	0	1	11.	0	0					
powdered .....	1	11½.	0	0	1	11½.	0	0					
Alum .....	per ton	£7	5	£20	0	£7	5	£27	7/6				
powder .....	8	10.	0	0	8	15.	0	0					
Ammonia, Carbon, lb.	0s.	6½ <i>d.</i>	0	6½ <i>d.</i>	0s.	6½ <i>d.</i>	0	6½ <i>d.</i>					
	£ s.	£ s.			£ s.	£ s.							
Sulphate .....	per ton	14	10.	15	0	13	10.	14	0				
Antimony, ore.....	16	0.	17	0	17	0.	19	0					
crude, per cwt.....	35s.	0d.	37s.	0d	45s.	0d.	0s.	0d					
regulus .....	52	0.	0	0	50	0.	0	0					
French star .....	52	0.	53	0	50	0.	0	0					
Arsenic, lump .....	18	0.	0	0	18	0.	0	0					
powder .....	13	6.	14	0	13	6.	14	0					
Bleaching Powder ..	11	0.	11	3	11	6.	12	0					
Borax, E. I. refined..	44	0.	64	0	44	0.	64	0					
British .....	65	0.	70	0	64	0.	68	0					
Brimstone, roll.....	14	10.	0	0	12	10.	0	0					
flour .....	16	6.	17	0	14	0.	0	0					
rough .....	0	0.	0	0	0	0.	0	0					
Calomel.....per lb.	2	10.	0	0	2	10.	0	0					
Camphor, refined ..	2	0.	0	0	1	1½.	0	0					
Copperas, green, pr tn	65	0.	0	0	55	0.	65	0					
Crslv. Sublimite, lb.	2	1.	0	0	2	1.	0	0					
Green, Emerald, pr lb	0	9.	1	0	0	9.	1	0					
Brunswick, cwt.....	14	0.	42	0	14	0.	42	0					
Iodine, dry .....	0	5½.	0	6½	0	6½.	0	7					



## PRICE CURRENT—continued.

1860.				1859.				1860.				1859.					
CHEMICALS,	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	COFFEE.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ivory Bk. drop pr. ct.	45	0	50	0	45	0	50	0	La Guayra .....	62	0	78	0	59	0	77	0
Magnesia, Carbon. ct.	42	6	45	0	42	6	45	0	Costa Rica, mid. to f.	69	0	82	0	66	0	80	0
Calced, lb. ....	1	6	0	0	1	6	0	0	good & f. ord. ....	62	0	68	0	58	0	65	0
Minium, red, per cwt.	23	9	24	6	24	0	0	0	Cuba, mid. to fine ..	69	0	82	0	68	0	80	0
orange .....	36	0	0	0	34	0	34	6	f. ord. & f. f. ord.	63	0	68	0	61	0	67	0
Potash, Bichrom., lb.	0	10½	0	11	0	11	0	11½	ord. & good ord.	56	0	62	0	54	0	60	0
Chlorate .....	0	11	0	0	1	1½	1	2	Porto Rico .....	62	0	78	0	60	0	78	0
Hydriodate ..oz.	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	7½	St. Domingo .....	56	0	55	0	47	0	52	6
Prussiate ...lb.	1	3	1	3½	1	4	0	0	DRUGS.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
red .....	2	3	0	0	2	3	0	0	Aloes, Hepatic, pr. cwt.	3	10	9	10	2	15	7	0
Precipitate, red per lb.	2	10	0	21	2	10	0	21	Socotrine .....	6	0	24	10	3	10	14	0
white .....	2	10	0	0	2	10	0	0	Cape, good .....	1	15	1	17	1	10	1	13
Prussian Blue .....	1	6	1	10	1	6	1	10	inferior ..	1	3	1	14	1	0	1	9
Rose Pink ..per cwt.	29	0	30	0	29	0	30	0	Barbadoes ....	2	0	22	10	3	0	18	0
Sal-Acetos ...per lb.	0	11	0	0	0	11½	0	0	Ambergris, gray, p. oz.	35s.	0d.	42s.	0d	30s.	0d.	45s.	0d
Ammoniac, cwt.									Angelica Root, pr. cwt.	35	0	42	0	35	0	42	0
British ..	32	6	34	6	36	0	0	0	Aniseed, China star ..	92	6	95	0	82	6	85	0
Epsom .....	8	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	German, &c.	32	6	42	6	40	0	50	0
Glauber .....	5	0	5	6	5	0	5	6	Balsam, Canada, pr. lb.	1	0	1	1	1	2	1	3
Saltpetre, refined ..	41	6	42	0	0	0	0	0	Capivi .....	1	11	2	0	2	0	2	2
Soda, Ash, per degree	0	2½	0	2½	0	2½	0	3	Peru .....	4	10	4	11	4	8	0	0
Bicarbonate ..cwt.	15	6	16	0	18	0	20	0	Tolu .....	3	6	0	0	2	2	2	3
Crystals ...per ton	£5	0d.	£0	0d.	£6	5s.	£6	10	Bark, Cascarilla, cwt	26	0	44	0	30	0	60	0
Sugar Lead, white, ct.	39s.	0d.	0s.	0d.	44s.	0d.	0s.	0d.	Peru, crwn., & gry. pr. lb.	1	10	3	4	1	4	2	8
brown .....	28	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	Calisaya, flat	3	4	3	9	2	8	2	10
Sulphate Quinine, oz.									quill	3	0	3	8	2	6	2	9
British in bottle ..	7	8	8	0	5	9	6	2	Carthagea ..	0	8	1	0	0	8	1	0
Foreign .....	7	0	7	3	5	6	5	9	Pitayoy .....	0	10	1	10	0	10	1	9
Sulphate Zinc ..cwt.	14	6	15	0	14	0	0	0	Red .....	2	0	6	0	2	0	6	0
Verdigris .....	1	8	2	0	2	4	0	0	Bay Berries, per cwt.	50	0	52	0	24	0	0	0
Vermillion, English..	3	0	3	4	3	4	3	8	Borax .....	20	0	37	6	36	0	50	0
China ....	3	0	3	3	3	8	3	10	Tincal .....	30	0	45	0	26	0	45	0
Vitriol, blue or Roman									Bucca Leaves ..lb.	0	5	1	2	1	6	2	6
per cwt. ....	35	6	36	6	33	6	34	0	Burgundy Pitch, p. cwt.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
CHICORY ..per cwt.									Camomile Flowers ..	140	0	190	0	80	0	160	0
Foreign (duty, 6s.) ..	13	6	0	0	7	6	8	6	Camphor, China .....	155	0	0	0	77	6	80	0
COCHINEAL ...per lb.									Canella Alba .....	25	0	45	0	30	0	45	0
Honduras, black ....	3	8	5	3	3	10	5	8	Cantharides ..per lb.	2	8	0	0	3	3	3	6
silver .....	3	2	4	0	3	2	3	11	Cardmms. Mibr. good	4	3	4	5	4	4	4	6
pasty ....	2	10	3	1	2	8	3	1	inferior ..	3	9	4	2	3	10	4	1
Mexican, black ....	3	6	4	3	3	4	3	9	Madras ..	2	9	3	6	3	3	4	0
silver .....	3	1	3	3	3	1	3	3	Ceylon ..	3	8	3	9	1	10	1	11
Lima .....	3	8	4	0	3	5	4	1	Cassia Fistula, pr. cwt.	28	0	38	0	23	0	30	0
Teneriffe, black ....	3	6	4	1	3	7	4	2	Castor Oil, 1st pale, lb.	0	6½	0	6½	0	6½	0	6½
silver .....	3	1	3	5	3	3	3	5	second .....	0	5	0	6	0	5	0	6
COCOA (duty 1d. per lb.)									infr. & dark	0	5	0	5½	0	4	0	5
Trinidad, red, in									Bombay, in cks.	0	3½	0	4	0	0	0	0
bond ..per cwt.	72	0	96	0	48	0	78	0	Castorum .....	5	0	20	0	10	0	28	0
gray .....	67	0	71	0	44	0	47	0	China Root ..per cwt.	9	0	10	0	9	0	0	0
Grenada .....	60	0	67	0	42	6	46	0	Coculus Indicus .....	15	0	16	0	11	0	13	0
Dominica & St. Lucia	62	0	63	0	42	0	44	0	Cod-liver Oil, per gal.	4	9	6	9	4	6	7	0
Para .....	64	0	68	0	46	0	48	0	Colocyath, apple, p. lb.	0	11	1	6	0	10	1	2
Bahia .....	54	0	56	0	43	0	45	0	Colombo Root, per cwt.	14	0	47	0	0	10	30	0
Guayaquil .....	68	0	70	0	60	0	62	0	Corosus Nuts, per cwt.	14	0	25	0	24	0	40	0
COFFEE, in bond (duty									Cream Tartar, per cwt.								
3d. per lb.)									French .....	140	0	0	0	122	6	125	0
Jamaica, good, mid.									Venetian .....	142	6	0	0	125	0	127	6
to f. ....	71	0	94	0	74	0	95	0	gray .....	120	0	122	6	110	0	115	0
low mid. & mid.	65	0	70	0	63	0	71	0	brown .....	118	0	0	0	105	0	107	6
fine ordinary ..	62	0	64	6	59	0	62	0	Croton Seed .....	70	0	80	0	70	0	90	0
good ordinary ..	59	0	61	0	55	0	58	0	Cubebs .....	230	0	240	0	130	0	140	0
ord. & triage ..	46	0	59	0	40	0	54	0	Cummin Seed .....	22	0	30	0	18	0	26	0
Ceylon, Nat. gd. & f.	59	6	63	0	52	0	59	6	Dividivi .....	11	0	12	6	9	0	11	0
ordinary .....	55	0	58	6	43	6	50	0	Dragon's blood, reed.	£7	0	£14	0	£7	0	£13	0
Plantation, fine	87	0	92	0	84	0	88	0	lump ..	5	0	13	0	5	0	13	0
fine mid. ....	82	0	86	0	79	0	84	0	Galangal Root .....	1	6	1	8	3	5	3	6
good mid. ....	75	6	81	0	74	6	78	0	Gentian Root .....	0	16	0	17	0	14	0	16
middling .....	69	6	75	0	69	0	74	0	Ginger, preservd. in bd. s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
f. ord. to low mid.	67	0	69	0	65	0	68	6	(duty 2d. lb.) per lb.	0	9	0	9½	0	9	0	10
mixed & triage.	53	0	65	0	46	0	64	0	Guinea Grains,								
Malabar and Mysore	57	0	78	0	52	0	76	0	per cwt.	65	0	68	0	34	0	35	0
Madras .....	58	0	76	0	52	0	78	0	Honey, Narbonne ..	70	0	90	0	70	0	90	0
Tellicherry .....	62	0	89	0	58	0	88	0	Cuba .....	26	0	38	0	23	0	34	0
Mocha, fine .....	113	0	120	0	95	6	105	0	Jamaica .....	28	0	58	0	26	0	54	0
garbled .....	94	0	112	0	73	0	92	0	Ipecacuanha, per lb.	3	10	0	0	3	3	3	5
ungarbled .....	62	0	86	0	60	0	71	0	Isinglass—								
Batavia, yellow ....	65	0	78	0	63	0	74	0	Brazil .....	1	10	4	2	1	10	4	11
pale and mixed..	56	0	64	0	50	0	62	0	East India .....	1	10	4	3	2	0	3	11
Sumatra .....	50	0	53	0	41	0	46	0	West India .....	3	9	4	2	3	11	4	3
Padang .....	53	0	58	0	47	0	50	0	Russian, long staple	12	0	13	0	13	0	14	0
Brazil, f. ord. & wshd.	62	0	72	0	52	0	67	0	leaf .....	9	6	12	0	11	6	13	6
good ord. ....	58	0	61	0	48	6	51	0	Simovia ..	1	6	2	6	1	6	2	6
ordinary .....	51	0	57	0	42	0	48	0	Jalap .....	4	0	4	2	3	7	3	8

## PRICE CURRENT—continued.

DRUGS.	1860.				1859.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Juniper Berries, p. cwt.								
German and French	9	0.	9	6	10	0.	11	0
Italian	9	0.	10	0	8	0.	10	0
Lemon Juice, per deg.	0	0.	0	0	0	0.	0	0
Lichen Islandicus, lb.	0	0.	0	0	0	0.	0	0
Liquorice . . . per cwt.								
Spanish	83	0.	93	0	85	0.	95	0
Italian	90	0.	98	0	95	0.	100	0
Macaroni, Genoa, p. lb.	0	3.	0	6	0	4.	0	6
Naples	0	4.	0	5½	0	4.	0	5½
Manna, flaky	4	9.	5	3	4	3.	4	6
small	2	6.	2	7	1	6.	2	0
Musk . . . . . per oz.	24	0.	30	0	17	0.	25	0
Myrabolans, per cwt.	10	0.	13	6	7	6.	10	0
Nux Vomica	13	6.	14	6	13	0.	15	6
Opium, Turkey	18	6.	19	0	18	6.	0	0
Egyptian	6	0.	13	6	6	0.	9	6
Orris Root . . . per cwt.	29	0.	31	0	35	0.	38	0
Pellitory Root	0	0.	0	0	0	0.	0	0
Pink Root . . . per lb.	1	0.	1	3	1	0.	1	6
Quassia (bit. wd.)	ton	£5	0.	0	6	0.	10	0
Rhatania Root, p. lb.	0s.	6d.	0s.	8d	0	6.	0	8
Rhubarb, China, rnd.	1	0.	2	9	0	10.	2	6
flat	1	2.	2	9	1	0.	2	9
Dutch, trimd.	3	5.	3	6	3	3.	3	6
Russian	13	6.	14	6	9	6.	10	6
Saffron, Spanish	50	0.	53	0	39	0.	41	0
Salep . . . . . per cwt.	£9	0s.	£12	0	£12	0	£13	0
Sarsaparilla, Lima	0s.	10d.	1s.	2d	0s.	10d.	1s.	1d
Para	0	10.	1	2	0	11.	1	1
Honduras	0	11.	1	6	0	11.	1	5
Jamaica	1	3.	2	6	1	2.	2	6
Sassafras . . . per cwt.	10	0.	12	0	14	0.	15	0
Scammony . . . per lb.								
virgin	28	0.	30	0	30	0.	34	0
second	14	0.	26	0	14	0.	26	0
Seedlac	42	0.	60	0	30	0.	48	0
Seneca Root	2	0.	2	2	2	0.	2	1
Senna, Calcutta	0	2.	0	2½	0	2.	0	2½
Bombay	0	2½	0	4	0	2½	0	3½
Tinnevely	0	3½	0	7	0	3½	0	7
Alexandria	0	3½	0	6	0	5½	0	7½
Shellac, orange, pr. ct.	197	6	205	0	90	0.	95	0
liver & garnet	190	0	207	6	83	0.	96	0
block	175	0	190	0	60	0.	76	0
bttn. dk. to mid.	140	0	170	0	98	0.	112	0
good and fine	175	0	200	0	120	0.	130	0
Sneak Root	1	2.	1	3	0	10.	0	0
Spermaceti, refined	1	7.	0	0	1	8½	0	0
Squills	0	2.	0	4	0	2.	0	2½
Sticklac	65	0.	90	0	28	0.	49	0
Tamarinds, E. India	7	0.	10	0	6	6.	11	0
W.I. per cwt.	16	0.	40	0	15	0.	36	0
Terra Japonica,								
Gambier . . . per cwt.	17	6.	18	0	16	6.	17	0
Cutch	26	0.	26	6	30	0.	31	0
Valerian Root, Engl.	20	0.	40	0	20	0.	40	0
Vanilla								
Mexican . . . per lb.	35	0.	75	0	40	0.	90	0
Brazil	0	0.	0	0	15	0.	20	0
Wormsd. (dy. 15s.) p. c.	0	0.	0	0	23	0.	0	0
FABINA, Scotch	16	0.	17	0	16	0.	16	6
GUM . . . . . per cwt.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Ammoniac, drop	2	15.	5	0	3	0.	5	5
lump	0	15.	2	0	0	15.	2	5
Animi, fine pale	15	10.	16	0	15	0.	15	10
bold amber	13	0.	14	5	13	0.	14	10
medium	9	0.	11	11	8	0.	11	10
small & dark	5	0.	8	5	4	0.	6	10
ordinary dark	2	10.	5	0	2	10.	5	0
Arabic, E.I.f. pale pickd	2	13.	3	3	2	6.	2	12
unsorted, good to f	1	18.	2	10	1	10.	2	5
red and mixed	1	8.	1	16	1	2.	1	10
siftings	0	0.	0	0	0	18.	1	3
Turkey, pkd. gd. to fi.	5	10.	7	10	5	10.	7	5
second & infr.	2	5.	5	2	2	5.	5	0
in sorts	1	15.	2	3	1	8.	1	13
Gedda	1	6.	1	8	1	4.	1	5
Barbary, white	1	13.	1	15	1	10.	1	11
brown	1	10.	1	11½	1	9.	1	11
Cape	0	16.	0	18	0	16.	0	18
Assafetida, fair to gd.	1	0.	4	5	1	0.	3	15
Benjamin, first qual.	18	10.	35	0	18	0.	28	0
GUM.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Benjamin, 2nd qual.	8	5.	16	10	8	10.	16	10
3rd	3	0.	7	10	3	5.	7	10
Copal, Angola red	4	10.	4	15	3	10.	4	5
pale	3	6.	4	10	3	10.	0	0
Benguela	3	15.	4	5	3	13.	3	18
Sierra Leone lb.	0s.	9d.	1s.	9d	0s.	8d.	2s.	2d
Manilla, pr. ct.	15	0.	43	0	0	0.	0	0
Dammar, pale pr. ct.	44	0.	48	0	38	0.	45	0
Galbanum	7	0.	9	0	11	0.	16	0
Gamboge, pkd. pipe	6	10.	9	10	6	0.	7	10
in sorts	4	10.	6	0	4	0.	5	0
Guaiacum . . . per lb.	0	10.	1	9	0	10	1	6
Kino	90	0.	105	0	60	0.	70	0
Kowrie	14	0.	15	0	16	0.	17	0
Mastic, pkd., per lb.	8	6.	9	6	8	0.	9	6
Myrrh, gd. & fi., pr. ct.	160	0	220	0	170	0	240	0
sorts	90	0	150	0	90	0	150	0
Olibanum, pale drop.	60	0	70	0	47	0.	53	0
amber & yellow	40	0.	56	0	33	0.	40	0
mixed & dark	12	0.	26	0	10	0.	24	0
Senegal	30	0.	33	0	32	0.	42	0
Sandrac	95	0	117	6	95	0	115	0
Tragacanth, leaf	190	0.	340	0	190	0.	300	0
in sorts	100	0.	130	0	70	0.	120	0
LAC DYE, per lb.								
D. T.	1	10½	2	1	2	0.	0	0
B Mirzapore	1	8.	1	9	1	8.	0	0
Other good and fine	1	2.	2	3	1	0.	2	4
Ord. & Native marks	0	2.	0	11	0	1½	0	10
OILS . . . . . per tun	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Seal, pale	35	0.	0	0	35	0.	0	0
yellow	32	0.	0	0	31	0.	0	0
brown	30	0.	31	0	30	0.	0	0
Sperm, body	94	0.	0	0	92	10.	93	10
headmatter	95	10.	0	0	96	0.	97	0
Cod	39	0.	0	0	33	0.	0	0
Whale, Greenland	37	0.	37	5	37	0.	37	5
South Sea, pale	36	0.	0	0	32	0.	33	0
yellow	32	10.	0	0	31	0.	0	0
brown	30	0.	0	0	30	0.	0	0
E. I. Fish	28	10.	0	0	27	0.	27	10
Olive, Galipoli	62	0.	0	0	47	0.	48	0
Trieste	60	0.	0	0	46	0.	0	0
Levant	56	0.	57	0	45	0.	0	0
Mogadore	55	0.	56	0	42	10.	0	0
Spanish	61	0.	0	0	46	10.	47	0
Sicily	60	0.	0	0	0	0.	0	0
Florence, pr. ½-chst.	0	18.	1	0	0	17.	0	19
Cocoonut, Cochintun	47	0.	0	0	42	10.	0	0
Ceylon	46	0.	0	0	40	0.	40	10
Sydney	40	0.	44	0	0	0.	0	0
Ground Nut and Gin.								
Bombay	39	0.	39	10	33	0.	38	0
Madras	44	0.	45	0	0	0.	0	0
Palm, fine	45	10.	0	0	46	10.	0	0
Palm Nut	33	5.	34	5	35	0.	36	0
Linseed	28	12½	28	15	28	10.	28	15
Rapeseed, Engl. pale	42	10.	0	0	38	0.	0	0
brown	41	0.	0	0	0	0.	0	0
Foreign do.	43	10.	44	0	40	10.	41	0
brown	41	10.	42	0	36	0.	0	0
Lard	62	0.	0	0	57	0.	0	0
Tallow	30	0.	0	0	31	10.	0	0
Rosin	7	5.	0	0	0	0.	0	0
OILS, Essential;								
Almond, essen. pr. lb.	30s.	0d.	31s.	0d.	30	0.	31	0
expressed	1	0.	0	0	1	0.	0	0
Aniseed	7	10.	8	0	8	9.	9	0
Bay	122	6.	0	0	90	0.	100	0
Bergamott . . . per lb.	6	6.	11	0	6	6.	11	0
Cajeputa, bond, pr. oz.	0	1.	0	1½	0	1.	0	1½
Caraway	4	3.	6	0	4	6.	6	0
Cassia	12	6.	13	0	17	6.	0	0
Cinnamon (in b.) p. oz.	3	0.	4	3	2	0.	3	0
Cinnamon Leaf	0	2.	0	2½	0	3½	0	3½
Citronel	0	3½	0	3½	0	3½	0	3½
Clove	0	2½	0	3½	0	2½	0	3½
Croton	0	4½	0	4½	0	4½	0	4½
Juniper . . . per lb.	1	10.	4	0	1	9.	2	6
Lavender	2	6.	5	0	2	6.	5	0
Lemon	5	0.	10	0	6	0.	11	0



## PRICE CURRENT—continued.

1860.				1859.				1860.				1859.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
OLDS, Essential,															
Lemongrass...per oz.	0	5	0	6½	0	6	0	6½	Pepper(duty6d.pr.lb.)						
Mace, ex .....	0	1½	0	0	0	2	0	2½	Black, in bond						
Neroli .....	6	0	10	0	8	0	11	0	Malabar .....	0	4½	0	5½	0	4½
Nutmeg .....	0	1½	0	2	0	3	0	0	Alepree .....	0	4½	0	4½	0	4½
Orange .....	10	2	11	0	10	0	11	0	Penang & Batavia	0	3½	0	4	0	4
Otto Roses ..per oz.	16	0	26	0	17	0	25	0	Singapore .....	0	4	0	4½	0	4½
Peppermint ..per lb.									White, Tellicherry.	0	10	1	0½	0	11
American .....	8	0	13	0	8	0	15	0	Other sorts.....	0	6	0	6½	0	5
English .....	24	6	30	0	30	0	34	0	Cayenne.....	1	1	1	4	0	9
Rhodium...per oz.	3	9	6	0	3	9	6	0	Pod, S. Leone pr. c.	28	0	33	0	18	0
Rosemary ....per lb.	1	10	3	9	2	0	3	0	Zanzibar .....	57	0	61	0	60	0
Sassafras .....	3	6	3	9	3	6	4	6	Long .....	28	0	34	0	28	0
Spearmint .....	5	0	12	6	8	0	14	0	Pimento, mid. to good	0	3½	0	3½	0	2½
Spike .....	1	3	1	6	1	3	1	6	ordinary .....	0	3½	0	0	0	2½
Thyme .....	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0	SPONGE, Turk. f. pkd.	20	0	26	0	14	0
PITCH, British,pr.cwt.	6	0	6	3	5	6	5	9	fair to good ..	0	9	0	18	0	6
Swedish .....	10	3	0	0	10	0	0	0	ordinary ..	3	0	8	0	2	0
SALTPETRE, per cwt.															
Bengal, 6 p.c. or under	43	6	44	6	42	0	45	0	Bahama ..	0	3	1	0	0	3
over 6 per cent.	37	6	43	0	37	0	41	0	TEA (duty 1s. 5d. per lb.) in bond.						
Madras .....	36	0	41	0	34	0	39	0	Congou, ordinary ...	1	2	1	3	1	1½
Bombay .....	34	0	36	0	28	6	30	0	good ordinary ...	1	3½	1	4½	1	2½
British-refined .....	41	6	42	0	45	0	46	0	but middling.....	1	5	1	5½	1	3½
Nitrate of Soda .....	14	0	14	6	16	0	17	6	blackish leaf .....	1	6	1	7	1	5
SEED, Canary...p.gr.	54	0	62	0	46	0	42	0	ditto strong .....	8	8	1	10	1	9
Caraway, English,p.c.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ditto to extra fine..	1	11	2	4	2	2
German .....	30	0	38	0	30	0	40	0	Ning Yong and Oolong	1	5	2	2	1	4
Clover, English, red..	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Souchong, ordinary..	1	4	1	5	1	3
white .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	fair to fine .....	1	6	1	11	1	6
Germ. & French, red	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	finest .....	2	0	3	0	2	3
white .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Flowry Pekoe, ordinary	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coriander .....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	fair to good .....	1	8	2	6	3	3
East India .....	11	6	12	6	9	0	10	0	fine to finest .....	3	0	6	0	4	0
Hemp .....	42	0	44	0	36	0	38	0	Caper, scented, in bxs.	1	0½	2	4	1	0
Linseed, English,p.gr.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Orange Pekoe, plain..	1	3	1	6	1	0
Black Sea and Azof	50	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	scented .....	1	4	2	6	1	2
Calcutta .....	49	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	Twankay, ordy. Canton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bombay .....	51	9	0	0	49	3	0	0	common to good..	0	10	1	2	0	8
Egyptian .....	47	0	0	0	45	0	46	0	fine to Hyson kind.	1	3	1	4	1	1
St. Pترزbg., Morshnk	48	6	0	0	46	0	47	0	Hyson Skin, common	0	10	0	11	0	8
Archangel .....	40	0	41	0	40	0	42	0	good to fine .....	1	0	1	1	0	10
Riga .....	38	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	Hyson, ordy. to conn.	1	7	1	8	1	4
Mustard, brown, p.bhl	10	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	fair to fine.....	1	9	2	6	1	7
white .....	10	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	finest .....	2	9	4	6	2	9
Niger .....	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Young Hys. Boh. kind	0	7	0	9	0	7
Poppy, E.I. ....per gr.	55	0	0	0	44	6	0	0	good to fine .....	0	11	2	4	0	10
Rape, English .....	54	0	58	0	0	0	0	0	Imperial .....	1	0	2	2	0	10
Danube .....	53	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	Gunpowder .....	1	0	3	9	0	10
Calcutta, fine....	55	0	56	0	40	0	42	6	Assam .....	1	7	4	6	1	7
Bombay, Guzerat 64	0	65	0	32	0	45	0		TURPENTINE,						
Feroze. & Scinde 52	0	57	0	32	0	54	0		Rough...per cwt.	8	9	0	0	10	0
Teel, Sesame or Gngly.	59	0	65	0	41	0	50	0	Spirits, English ....	33	0	0	0	41	0
Cotton .....	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	American, in casks	34	0	0	0	39	0
Gnd. Nut Kernels, tn.	320	0	0	0	9	10	10	10	WAX, Bees, English ..	£8	5	£8	10	£8	5
SOAP, Lond. yel. p.cwt.	21	0	38	0	21	0	38	0	German .....	8	0	8	5	8	10
mottled ....	34	0	38	0	36	0	38	0	American .....	8	15	0	10	9	9
curd .....	52	0	0	0	52	0	0	0	white fine .....	10	0	10	19	10	10
Castile .....	37	0	40	0	43	0	44	0	Jamaica.....	9	0	9	10	8	10
Marseilles .....	40	0	41	0	42	0	43	0	Gambia .....	9	0	0	0	9	0
SOY .....	4	0	4	6	4	9	5	0	Mogadore .....	6	0	7	10	7	0
SPICES, duty free, except pepper,															
Cassia Lignea, p.cwt.	82	0	92	0	71	0	83	0	East India.....	8	0	9	0	8	0
Vera .....	12	0	26	0	12	0	20	0	ditto, bleached ...	9	0	11	0	10	0
Buds .....	190	0	0	0	150	0	160	0	Japan vegetable ....	3	0	3	3	3	2
Cinnamon, per lb.									WOOD, Dry, bar, pr. tn.	3	10	0	0	4	0
Ceylon, 1st quality.	1	4	2	2	1	3	1	9	Brazil, first quality	85	0	89	0	105	0
2nd ditto ..	1	0	1	7	1	0	1	7	second quality ..	60	0	0	0	80	0
3rd ditto ..	0	10	1	2	0	9	1	3	logs.....	23	0	25	0	25	0
Tellicherry .....	0	11	1	0	0	9	0	11	Braziletto .....	4	0	5	10	5	0
Cloves, Penang ....	1	1	1	4	0	11	1	3½	Camwood .....	24	0	28	0	33	0
Amboyana .....	0	4½	0	5½	0	4½	0	5½	Ebony, Green .....	9	10	10	0	5	15
Zanzibar .....	0	3½	0	3½	0	3½	0	3½	Fustic, Cuba .....	8	15	0	0	9	0
Ginger .....	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	Jamaica.....	5	5	5	15	5	5
Jamaica, finepr.cwt.	8	0	10	0	7	10	9	0	Savaniila .....	5	5	5	10	5	5
ord. to good ....	4	6	7	10	3	12	7	0	Zante .....	10	0	11	0	18	0
African .....	40s.	0d.	0s.	0d.	26s.	0d.	27s.	0d.	Logwood, Campeachy	6	10	6	15	7	10
Bengal .....	22	0	22	6	16	6	17	0	Honduras ..	5	5	0	0	5	0
Malabar....	33	0	34	0	18	6	19	6	St. Domingo.....	4	10	5	0	3	15
Cochin .....	70	0	120	0	72	0	110	0	Jamaica .....	4	10	4	15	3	15
Mace, 1st qty. lb.....	1	10	2	7	1	7	1	10	Nicaragua, lar. & sol.	12	0	13	10	12	0
2nd. & infr.....	1	0	1	9	1	0	1	9	small .....	0	0	0	0	5	0
Nutmegs per lb.									Lima, first pile .....	13	15	14	5	14	0
brown Penang, &c.	1	4	3	10	1	4	3	6	second pile .....	12	10	13	0	12	0
limes .....	1	4	2	6	1	2	2	0	Red Sanders.....	5	5	5	10	4	7
									Sapan, Rimas .....	6	10	8	5	7	0
									Siam, &c.....	6	0	8	10	5	10

## FRAGMENTA VETERINARIA.

*Prosecution of Students in the New Veterinary College, Edinburgh, by Professor Dick.*

WE have, in previous articles, attempted to prove to our readers how great an opposition from time to time had been raised by Professor Dick against the New Veterinary College; we had, however, hoped that long ere this all ill feeling had ceased to exist, and that amity and unity would be the motto for the future, but unfortunately such is not the case; useless war is still waged against the Drummond Street foundation, which is manifest from a perusal of the case, "Prosecution against Veterinary Students." It appears that Professor Dick is in the habit of receiving gentlemen as students for one session on the payment of £8. 8s., or for £16. 16s. as perpetual fee. Of the former proposition several students availed themselves by paying eight guineas and entering the Veterinary School in Clyde Street, during the session 1858—59. The session 1859—60 having arrived, the same students, instead of returning to Professor Dick's establishment, chose to enlist themselves as the pupils of Professor Gamgee's School, in Drummond Street; upon which Professor Dick commenced an action against these gentlemen for the payment of eight guineas, the sum alleged as being due to make up the perpetual fee of sixteen guineas.

The case against evidence was decided in favour of Professor Dick, but Sheriff Arkley, in his concluding remarks, advised the Professor—"You had better not summons any more" (students).

Such a course of action as that pursued by Professor Dick for years past cannot be too strongly deprecated.

Firstly, by his ignoring the existence of the Royal Charter.

Secondly, by sending into the world diplomalless individuals, and by this means placing them in no better position than that of farriers.

Thirdly, by opposing the establishment of colleges, founded for the diffusion of veterinary knowledge; and,

Fourthly, by indulging in petty and futile strife, by prosecuting Professor Gamgee's pupils.

It must be evident to Professor Dick that by the late prosecution he will force students from his doors, and drive them thence to the College in Drummond Street, where liberal sentiments are entertained, and where a good understanding between Professors and Students exists, where persecution is never thought of, but where kindness ever prevails.

*Pleuro-pneumonia.* It is now nineteen years ago since the "lung complaint" was exported from Holland into Great Britain by pneumonic cattle, herds of which in the former country, previous to this period, it had there destroyed.

*Pleuro-pneumonia*, pulmonary murrain, commonly designated "lung disease," is a malady, as its name implies, involving in inflammation and its results the pleura (or membrane surrounding the lungs) and the lung tissue itself. Thus, to explain ourselves, the lungs become inflamed, hepatization results, upon which consolidation supervenes; or, in other words, the worst form of pleuro-pneumonia is set up.

The symptoms of this malady are very distinct and well marked, by the laborious breathing, flow of saliva from the mouth, with dry nose, by diarrhoea—sometimes constipation—suspension of rumination, and by the characteristic grunt, so indicative of this malady.

*Test*—On applying the ear to the sides of the chest it is found that a portion of one lung, and generally that on the right side, is hepatized or consolidated. This state is indicated on our hearing a peculiar crackling sound (called the "corpus"), which is caused by the air forcing, or rather attempting to force, a way through the impervious bronchial tubes.

*Inoculation as a preventive for pleuro-pneumonia.*—Inoculation, as suggested by Dr. Willeins and practised in Holland, consists in plunging a lancet into consolidated lung taken from a pneumonic cow or ox, and by making, with this instrument covered with exudation from the above lung, an incision in the dock of a healthy animal. The animal so operated is said to be inoculated, and, if the virus takes, the owner expects in a few days to see the tail swollen. This swelling—the result of inflammation—is sometimes, and often too, of so virulent a nature that it involves, not only the tail, but the hind quarters and abdomen in disease: pus forms, the swellings become indurated, and the poor patient, prostrated with suffering, dies. For some time past this course of treatment has been adopted in England, but more especially in our London dairies, where, in the sheds, numbers of cows may be seen with tails little more than a foot long, one evidence of the cruelty of inoculation.\*

We therefore believe inoculation to be useless and cruel: the former because we have never as yet seen any good result from its adoption; and the latter because it often produces inflammatory swellings in the tail, hind limbs, and abdomen, of so intense a character that nine cases out of every ten so affected die.

\* Cowkeepers, noticing the extension of the inflammation—the result of inoculation—up the dock ("the disease running up the tail," as they say), amputate just above the swelling, to prevent its running into the body.



Dr. Greenhow writes : " That inoculation with the liquid extracted from a lung hepatized in consequence of pleuro-pneumonia is not an absolute preventive against that disease, that the phenomena succeeding inoculation may occur several times upon the same animal whether it has or has not been affected with exudative pleuro-pneumonia. On account of the suffering it causes animals, and the losses that are its immediate consequence when performed strictly in accordance with the practice of Dr. Willeins, it is at once a cruel and a useless proceeding."

*Treatment.*—Immediately on the appearance of the disease shave the hair from the sides of the chest and well rub in a blister of the biniodide of mercury. Administer daily for three consecutive days in gruel, antim. pot. tart.  $\text{3i}$ , hydrag. chlorid.  $\text{3i}$ ; after which period, in place of above, give daily quin. bisulph.  $\text{3i}$  in a quart decoction of cinchona, as prescribed by Lepona of Turin. The decoction is made with three ounces of the bark to a quart of water. Lepona states that three or four doses are sufficient to effect cure. We have adopted the above treatment during the past four years with great success, and therefore can recommend it to our readers as good treatment.

Mr. Smale, Leamington, from an analysis he made of the urine of several pneumonic cows, discovered that there was a total absence of hippuric acid, and in its place he found glucosc and oxalic acid; it therefore occurred to him that good would accrue by the administration of an organic acid that would unite with the glucosc, and form some compound easily eliminated from the kidneys, thereby preventing the formation of oxalic acid. This course of treatment Mr. Smale adopted to several animals, and in every case he succeeded in combating the disease. For further particulars, see the "Chemist and Druggist," April, p. 168.

Any person wishing to give valerianic acid a trial can do so by administering daily to animals affected with pleuro-pneumonia, Ferri valerianatis  $\text{3i}$ .

Our correspondent wishing to know the best book on Veterinary Surgery will find that the "Illustrated Horse Doctor," by P. Mayhew, published by H. Allen & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street, will answer his purpose best.

Mr. Moore, a veterinary surgeon, of Upper Berkeley-street, has arranged a Turkish bath for the treatment of horses suffering from rheumatism. We hear most satisfactory results have been obtained, and that the celebrated filly Butterfly, during her training for the Oaks, was repeatedly placed under the influence of the above bath.

## MIRROR OF THE MONTH.

Full particulars of the Elliott fund will appear in our next number.

A few remarks will be found on our first pages on the subjects of trade prices and regulations. We touch upon these difficult questions in no spirit of antagonism to the large and intelligent body by whom we are supported, but with a sincere desire to benefit that body by dispelling what we consider trade delusions.

"A Subscriber" who objects to, and wishes to know the object of, our rule which requires all communications to be authenticated, is informed that experience with other journals has proved its necessity. His insinuation respecting the curiosity of the Editor is simply absurd: if he could see the heap of letters on our desk any and every morning his illusion would be at once dispelled. Many reasons might be given for the practice, amongst others the desirability of ensuring the bonâ fides of the writer, and some security that the query shall be a reasonable one. A contemporary, "The Engineer," thus heads a similar column to ours: "We must request such of our correspondents as may desire to be referred to makers of machinery, apparatus, &c., to send their names and addresses, to which, after publishing their enquiries, we will forward such letters as we may receive in answer. Such answers, published to catch the eye of an anonymous querist, are in most cases merely advertisements, which, we are sure our readers will agree with us, should be excluded as much as possible from this column."

Mr. Cook, the present proprietor of the patent bottles known as Stocker's, has, we perceive by our advertising columns, made a considerable reduction in their price.

Bills are being laid before Parliament, as if this were the beginning instead of the end of the session. One now before us, a gunpowder bill, contains a series of regulations concerning the making, keeping, and carriage of gunpowder and other explosive compounds; the manufacture, sale, and use of fireworks, and the manufacture and keeping of loaded percussion caps. The 14th clause, which relates to all persons, provides that no dealer, firework maker, &c., shall keep more than 200 lbs. of gunpowder, and no other person more than 50 lbs. in any house, mill, &c., "within the following limits," viz., within three miles of London, or one mile of a market town, or half a mile of a parish church, "or in any other part of Great Britain," except in mills.

F. C. Calvert, professor of chemistry, and C. Lowe, an analytical chemist, at Manchester, have sued W. H. Ashburn, a sizemaker and cottonspinner in the same city, to recover damages for the infringement of a patent granted to the plaintiffs on the 25th of November, 1858, for "improvement in the manufacture of size." It appeared in the course of the trial that size and starch were largely used in the cotton manufacture, not merely for promoting the elasticity of the fibre, but for the fraudulent purpose of adding to its weight. One of the in-

redients used was china clay, and another arsenic—a knowledge of which fact may be useful to the public, and operate as a caution to have their cotton apparel washed before applying it to their persons. The jury ultimately found a verdict for the plaintiffs—Damages 5 guineas.

A meeting of the carpenters and joiners of Oldham was recently held at the Dr. Syntax Inn, and it was resolved that at the end of the week a fortnight's notice for a rise of 2s. a week should be given to their employers. At present the men are paid 24s. per week of 54 hours. *Druggist's assistants get 20s. per week of 90 hours!!!*

MM. Drion and Loir have suggested a new method of obtaining gases in the liquid state, which consists in hastening the evaporation of certain liquids by the introduction of a minutely divided current of air. We have no description of the apparatus, so we can only give the results announced. The sudden evaporation of ether produces  $-34^{\circ}$  C. of cold, which suffices for the liquefaction of sulphurous acid. The evaporation of liquid sulphurous acid produces  $-50^{\circ}$  of cold which liquefies ammoniacal gas. Liquid ammoniacal gas instantaneously vapourised gives  $-65^{\circ}$ , which will liquify carbonic acid, and carbonic acid vapourised in the same way gives  $-87^{\circ}$  of cold. By means of the cold produced by the evaporation of ether the authors liquified the carbonic acid obtained by heating bicarbonate of soda in a sealed tube; and they proved that when the action of the cold was discontinued, the acid recombined with the soda. They also proved that at very low temperatures chemical combinations did not take place, for instance, at  $-67^{\circ}$  sulphurous acid did not unite with ammonia. The Abbé Moigno recommends the authors to ascertain at once whether or not carbon is soluble in carbonic acid as sulphur is in sulphide of carbon. A German philosopher has said that it is, and is occupying himself with the search for diamonds in that direction.

At the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences, MM. Deville and Debray exhibited two ingots of platinum, weighing together a little over 55 lbs. av., which had been melted in the same furnace, and run into an ingot mould of forged iron. The authors announce that platinum may be melted in any quantity, and once melted it behaves precisely like gold or silver, requiring exactly the same precautions as in casting the precious metals. They also exhibited a platinum cog-wheel, cast in an ordinary sand mould, in the same way as other metals, thus giving a new proof of the possibility of giving platinum all the forms that may be desired by their process.

At Liverpool an inquiry is going on relative to wholesale poisoning by antimony. Several adjournments of the inquiry have taken place. We shall probably be in a position to give full particulars in our next.

The following letter, from a member of the trade on his travels, appeared in the "New Brunswick" of the 9th ult.: our colonial friends seem to be a century behind the times:—

*"To the Corporation and Citizens of St. John, N.B.—(Minus the Mayor.)"*

"GENTLEMEN,—I call your attention to the following, thinking you will object to the mode adopted for the protection of your trade:—

"I am travelling through North America, for the purpose of increasing my business connections; the better to accomplish which, I have with me a variety of articles, *exclusively samples*.

"Following a custom that has been carried on by our house since 1793, and by myself in various parts of the world since 1852, without the slightest interference, I opened my samples in your city, whereupon your Mayor compels me, *for a week's residence*, to pay £2. 17s. 6d., the fee for a year's license, at the time knowing that my visit would benefit many of your tradesmen and injure none of them. Naturally indignant, I repudiated the demand, but found, on consulting a legal firm, that the Mayor had power to enforce the claim, and that there was no ready mode of appeal. The Mayor, it appears, is expected to use some little discretion, that the law may not be enforced when palpably against the interests of the citizens: your Mayor is deficient in that discretion; and I cannot but think that his "lumbering paroxysms," so recently shown in England, have again appeared, and that for the second time your verdict will be 'temporary insanity.'

"Should such be the case, I beg you will hand over the amount out of which I have been swindled to the most deserving city charity, when the Mayor may, on application at the Warverley Hotel, receive the license I so little appreciate.

"SEPTIMUS VAUGHAN MORGAN,

"Of the Firm of MORGAN BROTHERS, Merchants, 21, Bow Lane, London, England."

The "Journal de Médecin," of Brussels, publishes the following:—M. Dumont, an apothecary of Boussu, relates that a child six months old was brought to him writhing with pain. Perceiving that the lips of the child were soiled with a white substance, he wiped off some of it with his finger, and ascertained that it was white lead. The child had been sucking the head of a doll, which still hung from its neck, and had consequently swallowed a large quantity, for its age, of this deleterious substance. Purgatives and opiates were immediately administered, and after a short time the little patient recovered. Minium is used for red paint, while green and yellow are sometimes derived from arsenical preparations, which, owing to their cheapness, are also used for painting the coarser sort of children's toys.

A whole family narrowly escaped poisoning the other day through an escape of common gas (carburetted hydrogen) in large quantity. They resided in an underground cellar in



Mungret Street, Limerick, and were found, on forcing a passage, in an almost lifeless state, and on entering the cellar the stench of gas was intolerable. Under the treatment of Drs. Bourke and Gelston three of the children were eventually recovered; one, a child two years old, died, and the mother continued insensible, without hope of recovery. This gas, in large quantities, acts in a similar manner to chloroform when inhaled.

A Mr. A. P. Fowler lost his life lately from taking pills containing opium, which is supposed to have accumulated in his system. Four pills had been swallowed, each containing gr.iss. of opium, during a period of four hours. It is an unusual thing for death to have resulted from so small a dose of opium; the smallest single dose known to have killed an adult being gr.iv. He was under treatment for rheumatism by Dr. Burton. At the inquest the jury fully exonerated Dr. Burton from all blame, and expressed their conviction that the deceased was treated with more than ordinary skill.

At Habton, in Yorkshire, a farmer has lately lost several pigs by poison. It appears that some powdered hellebore used for destroying lice on stocks had been found by one of the servants, and although labelled was supposed to be "colouring." Some of it was mixed with milk, but proving a failure it was incautiously thrown into the washtub, the consequence of which was the poisoning of nearly a dozen pigs.

An inquest has been lately held at Manchester on the body of Frances E. N. Mansell, who died from the effects of the inhalation of chloroform, to which practice she had been addicted. The jury strongly censured Mr. Martin, the druggist who supplied it (no less than 3*v*, on one occasion), for persisting in selling it to the deceased after repeated warnings from her husband and Mr. Moore, a medical man, and further recommended that in any future bill for the sale of poisons, chloroform be included under the same restrictions as other poisons.

A few days ago, a girl, eleven years of age, daughter of Mr. Alexander Bell, druggist, High-street, Manchester-square, London, died from the effects of the strychnine, which, shortly before her death, she said she had taken herself, from curiosity it is supposed. The jury unanimously considered that Mr. Bell was deserving of censure for not having kept dangerous medicines and poisons in his possession more safely secured, and especially concealed from his deceased daughter, whose active disposition and precocity should have guarded him against placing such articles at any time within her reach.

George Renshaw, aged thirty-one, a jewel and spectacle-case maker, has been found dead from the effects of poison—cyanade of potassium—at his own house. At the inquest, Mrs. Sarah Pool deposed to going to the residence of the deceased to visit her daughter, and finding the deceased lying on the bed to all appearance dead. Mr. Bredhall, a surgeon, was called in, and discovered the deceased to be quite dead. A paper containing cyanade of potassium was found on him. The sister of the widow gave a very melancholy account of the antecedents connected with the deceased. He was in the constant habit for some time of getting drunk, which brought on repeated attacks of insanity—delirium tremens—when he would place a number of chairs in the passage, and address them as human beings, telling them to march out or he would kill them. About sixteen months since he came home, and whilst labouring under an attack of delirium he took a quantity of oxalic acid, and on that occasion he recovered. Other evidence in confirmation of these facts having been adduced, the jury returned a verdict of insanity brought on from excessive drinking.

Her Majesty has been pleased to nominate the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, and Mr. James Paget, F.R.S., and has further elected Richard Quain, M.C., out of the three persons nominated by Convocation, to vacancies in the Senate of the University of London, caused by the deaths of Bishop Maltby, Lord Macaulay, and Mr. M. T. Baines.

A discovery of coal has been made in the neighbourhood of Cairo, on the North-Western Virginian Railroad (U.S.), which is of a very peculiar character. A specimen of the coal has been tested by various chemists, and has been found to be, as it were, crystallised mineral oil, being without stratification, and free from any foreign substance. The tests have shown that it will yield 165 gallons of crude oil to the ton. After one refining process, 82 per cent. of refined oil was obtained; after a second distillation, 61 per cent. of the whole amount was obtained in pure oil, and 30 per cent. of lubricating oil and paraffin. By taking a portion of the coal and laying it on a hot stove or shovel, its extraordinary quality is obvious. It melts and runs like wax. It is considered probable that, if shafts are sunk deep enough, a reservoir of mineral oil similar to that in Venango county will be reached, from which this vertical vein of liquid oil has originated.

Some time ago, says the *Journal de Chimie Medicale*, Dr. Field was induced by a homœopath to put two drops of a solution upon his tongue, and was immediately seized with uncontrollable fits of yawning, and soon became insensible. The homœopath supposed that he had committed murder, but was considerably relieved when, having administered stimulants, he observed the patient restored to consciousness. The substance of the solution turned out to be nitrate of oxide of glycile, a powerful poison, obtained by treating glycerine at a low temperature with sulphuric or nitric acid. One drop mixed with ninety-nine drops of spirits of wine constitutes the first dilution; and Dr. Field was immediately struck with the idea that, if much weaker, the solution must be a useful sedative of the nervous system, while the homœopath was overjoyed at the discovery of a powerful remedy for apoplexy. Dr. Field

tried this new remedy on a lady sixty-eight years of age, who suffered from neuralgia, and experienced no relief from the ordinary remedies. The fourth part of a drop of the solution was administered and afforded relief, and the second dose effected a complete cure. It has since been tried, in cases of headache and dental neuralgia, with equal success.

Mr. Lewis J. Payne, of Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, lately exhibited to the members of the Medical Society of London a valuable improvement in the blowpipe. It consists of a shifting nozzle, by which air and gas are brought into contact by means of an arrangement of india-rubber tubes in connection with a diaphragm, as he terms it—a compressible bag, which is supplied with air by a pair of small bellows laid upon the floor, and worked by the foot. This simple and ingenious instrument, although small, is capable of great exertion. In the laboratory of the chemist, or in the study of the mineralogist or geologist, it is invaluable; for, by its instrumentality, the most refractory minerals or metals may be accurately tested. Indeed, with some very slight modification of the blowpipe portion of it, a very powerful miniature furnace may be formed, capable of reducing from four to eight ounces of metal, such as gold, silver, copper, &c.; so that this little wind instrument recommends itself alike to the chemist, mineralogist, dentist, or indeed any one whose natural bellows is not sufficiently strong to assist him in carrying out those experiments in which concentration of heat is the active agent.

It is said that the brother of a nobleman well known on the turf has been expelled from a London club for stealing candles. The noble delinquent is, we believe, in the receipt of £20,000 a-year.

A new mode of till-robbery has been discovered in St. Pancras. A thin piece of wood, with birdlime stuck at the end, is employed to draw up coin through the slit of the till. The other day an expert practitioner was caught in the act, and sent to prison for six months.

Since January, 1859, 1500 Chinese have been carried off by tigers in Johore, the end of the Malacca peninsula. It is now difficult to induce Coolies to work in Johore.

The police of Paris have been for some months engaged in the examination of a variety of falsifications, and among the rest that of perfumery. Several actresses have been suffering from the effects of poison absorbed from the face, without suspecting that their sufferings came from this source. The quantity of corrosive sublimate, arsenic, verdigris, vitriol, and other poisonous substances daily absorbed in Paris must in effect be immense, and the reform did not commence too soon. The investigation was instigated by an actress of the Variétés Theatre against a perfumer for damages for indisposition attributed to his cosmetics.

M. Thomas, of Paris, has made an improvement in the Bunsen battery to obviate the unpleasant smell arising from the nitric acid in the carbon cell. He causes the gases, as they arise, to pass into a porous vessel, where they are decomposed, and produce a secondary electric current.

Three medical men are attached to the Alps Rifles forming the nucleus of Garibaldi's little army. Their names are Ripari, Boldrini, and Giuliani.

Leather is being manufactured in Canada from the skin of the porpoise of the river St. Lawrence. It is more durable than other leather, at the same cost.

In one of Lord Brougham's recently published mathematical and physical tracts, it is stated that one of the papers on light and colour had been published in the Philosophical Transactions for 1796, with omissions of parts that were in the copy sent to the Royal Society. These omissions contained remarks on the effects of exposing a plate of ivory, moistened with nitrate of silver, to the rays of the sun passing through a narrow aperture into a dark room. The secretary—Sir C. Blagden—did not consider these pure science, and withheld their publication. Had they appeared they would have led to the discovery of photography fifty years before Daguerre and Talbot.

## AID TO THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN THE SICILIAN HOSPITALS.

### LIBERAL CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE DRUG TRADE.

The "Lancet" of last week has the following article in reference to a collection of drugs, instruments, hospital necessaries and comforts, which are now being contributed by the members of the wholesale and retail drug trade, and by the surgical instrument makers of London, in aid of the sick and wounded soldiers of Garibaldi, and their prisoners. It has been set on foot by Mr. Ernest Hart, M.C.S., of 69, Wimpole-street, London, and the most prompt and liberal response has been met with. The ready munificence of the leading members of the trade, and the generosity with which contributions of the most various value and nature, but all highly useful, have been offered to the Garibaldian cause, is not less honourable to the generous character of the members of the trade, than accordant with English sentiments of sympathy with the combatants for liberty and fatherland.—

"AID FOR THE WOUNDED IN SICILY.—The humanity of Garibaldi to the sick and wounded soldiers of the Neapolitan army has honoured even his high character, and added glory to the most chivalrous commander of modern warfare. The memory of sickening



cruelties and infamous oppression was used to hush the passions which might retaliate the like injuries, and to conjure feelings of pity and horror, which only inspired acts of mercy. No soldiers ever deserved more compassionate and skilful tendance than the patriot warriors who fight under Garibaldi's flag, and have known how to succour the vanquished as tenderly as they have conquered them bravely. But many circumstances combine to rob them of that perfect nursing which is the due of the wounded. The noble generosity of Garibaldi has encumbered him with wounded enemies, whose sufferings place them in the rank of friends. The barbarous bombardment of Palermo has added a long list of casualties, and the hurried preparations which this bold enterprise demanded, have not permitted any extended supply of medical necessities and instruments. The experience of the Crimean war demonstrates how large a supply is needed, and how great an amount of suffering accrues from deficiency of medical necessities and luxuries. The greater the urgency, therefore, for speedy and immediate help. The heat of the Sicilian summer is an incident highly provocative of hospital gangrene and typhus—the two great scourges of the combined armies in the Crimea, and the French troops wounded in the late Italian campaign. Opium and quinine are the two sheet-anchors of the surgeon in combating these disorders; purified charcoal, chloride of lime, Condyl's fluid, and the like antiseptics, are hardly less important; while lint, strapping, old linen, and rollers are of inestimable service in all military hospitals. The first lessons of human charity teach us to sympathize with the sufferings of the wounded in any cause; and it hardly needs the additional stimulus of sympathy with the patriotic devotion and chivalrous tenderness of the soldiers of Garibaldi, to urge us to add our mite of help towards any effort to allay the pangs of the wounded, and the misery of the sick. Mr. Ernest Hart, 69, Wimpole-street, London, Mr. Sampson Gamgee, 18, Broad-street, Birmingham, are collecting gifts of drugs, dressings, and instruments, for immediate conveyance to General Garibaldi's head-quarters in Sicily. Some of the principal firms in London have promised handsome supplies, and, we learn that, if forthwith collected, means will be found to despatch them immediately by a sure channel. Subscriptions can be most economically applied, since some most liberal promises have been made by firms, who have contributed gifts, to furnish all purchased articles at prices from which the profits are deducted. Mr. Hart will furnish a list of necessities for hospitals and the wounded in the field, to any one who applies. It is a work of pure mercy, in which political partizanship has no place, since these supplies will be employed to soothe, impartially, the sufferings of captured Neapolitans and of Sicilian patriots."

The following contributions have been offered within a few days, many of them exceeding 90% in value:—

Messrs. Savory and Moore—2 of the newly-patented hospital panniers, completely fitted with chemicals, &c., affording a supply for a regiment in the field, 300 yards of oiled paper, and a supply of opiates.

Messrs. Whicker and Blaise—12 double inclined planes, 12 pairs of leg splints, 12 pairs thigh splints, 12 pairs arm splints, 500 rollers, 12 screw tourniquets, 12 field tourniquets, 12 artificial legs, 1 set amputating instruments.

Messrs. Evans and Co., Old Fish-street, City—A similar assortment.

Heather Bigg, Esq.—20 artificial legs, 20 artificial arms, 25 whalebone splints, 25 crutches, and 25 rollers.

D. Hanbury, Esq.—325 yards of adhesive plaster.

Messrs. J. W. Silver and Co.—300 yards of india rubber waterproof sheeting, and 100 stump pads, 2 portable baths

Messrs. Morgan Brothers—200 yards of Lint, and 6 yards Enamelled Oil-skin.

Messrs. Hearon, McCulloch, and Squire—Quinine, and various drugs.

Messrs. S. Maw and Sons—Lint, instruments, and sundries.

J. Coxeter, Esq.—Instruments and apparatus.

C. W. Eddy, Esq.—25 ozs. quinine.

F. Davenport, Esq.—48 ozs. chlorodyne.

Dr. J. Collis Brown—An assortment of arm and leg splints.

J. Condy, Esq.—A supply of Condyl's fluid.

Lloyd Bullock, Esq.—Cinchonine, quinia, &c.

Messrs. Corbyn and Co.—Gum kino, quinine, chloroform.

Sir J. Murray—A case of fluid magnesia (through S. Lardex, Esq., Strand).

F. Cockrill, Esq.—4 ozs quinine.

F. Gristock, Esq.—6 ozs. quinine.

Mrs. G. A. Phaube—A case of the best arrow-root

G. Watts, Esq.—A parcel of lint and strapping.

Other intending contributors have not yet intimated definitely the nature of their intended donations.

Sums of money:—C. W. Deane, Esq., 2*l.*; D. B. Hanbury, Esq., 2*l.*; Miss Halliday, 1*l.*; — Noble, Esq., 10*s.*; and "A Friend," 5*s.* in stamps.

We understand, moreover, that Mr. Hart has secured the services of an able surgeon and physician, whose name will be subsequently announced, and who volunteers his services in the Italian contest, and will watch over the safe arrival and disposition of these materials.

## REVIEW.\*

INTRODUCTION TO PRACTICAL PHARMACY. By Edward Parrish, Principal of the School of Practical Pharmacy, Philadelphia. Blanchard and Lee, Philadelphia; "Chemist and Druggist" Office, 24, Bow Lane, London. 21s. (*Second Notice*.)

In our last number we gave an account of the general scope of this valuable addition to our stock of pharmaceutical literature, and stated that we should again have occasion to notice it, especially that portion treating of "Extemporaneous and Practical Pharmacy." We have looked over this department of the work with great interest; it contains many preparations at present exclusively American, but which might most advantageously for all parties, both producers, vendors, and consumers, be introduced into this country.

Many of the combinations of remedial agents are novel, and several of those ordinarily in use in this country are prepared by easier and better modes. As an illustration of the latter statement, let us extract the remarks on blue pill:—

"*Pilulæ Hydrargyri*.—It is usually prepared by drug millers and chemical manufacturers by triturating together, in appropriate mechanical contrivances, mercury, conserve of roses, liquorice root in powder, and some rather moist viscid material, as powdered althea root, in such proportion that three parts by weight of the mass shall contain one of mercury, thoroughly divided and partly oxidized.

"To my friend and former pupil, Thomas Weaver, the reader is indebted for the suggestion of the following good extemporaneous process for the preparation of this heretofore troublesome mass. It is adapted equally to producing a soft or a pulverulent article, and is so rapid and easy as to supersede the necessity for the use of machinery for small quantities. Its importance as a practical improvement will be appreciated by those who have attempted to prepare blue mass with the pestle and mortar by the official process, and by such as have been disappointed in the quality of the manufactured article as met with in commerce.

"To make three ounces of blue mass extemporaneously:—Take of mercury,  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ ., powdered liquorice root  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ ., powdered rose leaves,  $3\text{vj}$ ., honey  $3\text{vj}$ . Triturate the honey, liquorice-root, and mercury rapidly together for three minutes, or until all the globules of mercury disappear, then add the rose leaves, and work the whole into a uniform mass; if it is too stiff, moisten with a little water.

"According to James Beatson, late apothecary to the U. S. Naval Hospital, New York, the same object may be accomplished by triturating the mercury with the honey until the former is completely extinguished; then adding rose water, powdered rose leaves, powdered liquorice root, and sugar, to make up the requisite proportions.

"From specimens of blue mass which have been dried at a moderate heat, a very convenient powder may be prepared, which is well suited to conversion into the pilular form and into compound powders."

This extract is a good example of the exceedingly practical and useful character of the work; so numerous are the recipes that we would willingly extract, that we are really at a loss where to select, and, therefore, almost at random insert a few that strike us as being likely to be useful to our subscribers.

"*Chloroform Paregoric*, of Dr. Henry Hartshorne.—Take of chloroform, tincture of opium, tincture of camphor, aromatic spt. of ammonia, of each  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$ ., oil of cinnamon  $\text{gtt. iij}$ ., brandy  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$ . Dose,  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ ., or less in spasmodic affections of the stomach, cholera, &c. Several practitioners have used this preparation with favourable results in severe cases."

"*Liquid substitute for Dover's Powders*.— $\mathfrak{R}$  vin. ipecac.  $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{vj}$ ., tinct. opii.  $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{liij}$ ., spirit. ætheris nit.  $\mathfrak{f}\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{j}$ . Misce.—Sig.—Take at one dose at going to bed."

"*Glycerin Lotion*.—Take of rose-water 1 pint, quince seed 2 drachms. Macerate, strain, and add glycerin 1 lb. This is an elegant application to chapped hands, and may do very well for a hair dressing. Rose-water may be substituted by orange-flower water, or other aqueous perfumes."

The work concludes with a chapter on dispensing medicines, from which we extract the following directions for making *Glycerin Paste*:—

"Recommended by Dr. Goddard as suitable for fixing paper to glass and other surfaces and as keeping very well. Take of gum arabic one ounce, boiling water two fluid ounces, glycerin two fluid drachms. Make a solution."

"*Gum Paste, preserved with Acetic Acid*.—Take of powdered gum arabic and powdered tragacanth, of each  $\mathfrak{z}\text{ss}$ ., water  $\mathfrak{z}\text{iss}$ . or as much as may be sufficient, acetic acid  $\mathfrak{m}\mathfrak{x}\mathfrak{x}$ . Mix them."

In this chapter we find repeated the "Rules of a Pharmaceutical Store;" these are worthy of being reprinted, with such slight alterations as would be required to adapt them to this meridian of longitude, and suspended in every chemist's shop in the kingdom.

We cannot conclude our notice of this valuable work without again strongly recommending the careful perusal of it to every pharmacist who desires to advance himself in a knowledge of the principles and practice of his profession.

\* The Books reviewed in the "Chemist and Druggist" can be supplied to our Subscribers from the Office, post free.



## PHARMACY IN THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE OF THE "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST."—III.

### *Pharmaceutical Organizations in America.*

Having in my last given some account of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, which, I hope, has not been without interest to some of your readers, I proceed to notice the other American institutions in which pharmacutists have associated for mutual advantage.

The *New York College of Pharmacy* is located in the chief commercial city, though not the scientific or industrial metropolis of the Union. This institution was established some thirty years since, and incorporated by the State of New York. Its organization differs but little from that of the Philadelphia College; but it has never attained so wide-spread a reputation and influence. The School of Pharmacy graduates annually three or four young gentlemen, who, as in the other case, are taught the scientific parts of a pharmaceutical education by lectures, and are expected to acquire the practical parts during their term of apprenticeship. It is to be regretted that so few out of the hundreds of young men in the New York drug stores should avail themselves of the incalculable advantages of such an education. Though limited in its membership and in the number of its students, the New York College is worthy of all honour for its zealous efforts to check the adulteration and sophistication of medicines which here as elsewhere is a crying evil. Some ten years since this organization specially called the attention of the profession to the enormous quantities of inferior drugs passing through the Custom-house to be thrown into the drug market at large: they collected ample specimens of these, and materially aided the passage of a law by the National Congress for the examination of all medicines brought into any of the ports of entry, and the absolute rejection of all such as were unfit for use. Subsequently to this, when difficulties arose in determining the standards of quality to govern the special examiners under the law, the New York College issued circulars calling a convention of representatives of the different organizations of pharmacutists to determine these standards; from these conventions arose the national organization which has since become such a feature in the drug trade in the States.

The *Maryland College of Pharmacy*, located in Baltimore, is another institution which maintains a regular School of Pharmacy; its membership is confined exclusively to educated *retail* pharmacutists: its means of usefulness seem to have been restricted by this peculiarity of its organization, as in the other colleges some of the most influential members belong to wholesale houses. The School of Pharmacy of the college is, however, pretty well sustained, and the number of its graduates annually increasing. Professor Grahame, till recently Professor of Pharmacy in this college, is one of our best pharmacutists; his recent *Essays on the displacement process* have produced quite a revolution among us in the mode of managing this favourite process of extraction. The chief features introduced by him are the reduction of the drug to a *uniform powder*, in each case passed through a sieve of a definite degree of fineness, and the omission of previous maceration and substitution of a slight dampening previous to packing in the displacer, which may be a common funnel. This college publishes a good quarterly "*Journal Transactions*," in which numerous original essays of value appear from time to time.

The *Massachusetts College of Pharmacy* is a large and flourishing organization located in Boston, the third city in the Union, which, in consideration of its high tone of education, art, and refinement, is aptly termed the "*Athens of America*." Pharmacy is not, however, up to the general standard of excellence which distinguishes the New England metropolis: no school has as yet been established here, and there are comparatively few really scientific pharmacutists. The *esprit du corps* maintained among our profession in this city is quite admirable: the better class of druggists generally belong to the college, as in duty bound they contribute to its funds; and however they may absent themselves from its other meetings, are generally on hand for the annual *pic nic*, when a large party of them go down the bay in a steam-boat, with their famous flag, displaying the mortar and pestle, unfurled to the breeze; and from all accounts these gallant pill-makers seldom fail to do ample justice to their anniversary.

The pharmacutists of Richmond, Virginia, formed an organization several years ago, but it proved to be rather short-lived; and those of Washington, our national seat of Government, have also a "*Pharmaceutical Association*," which is maintained, I believe, with signs of vitality, though without doing more than exciting an interest among the members in each other and in the general progress of our art—objects well worthy their zealous regards.

Turning to the West, we shall find there a vigorous growth in our profession in the way of organization, and even in promoting scientific education. The Cincinnati (Ohio) College of Pharmacy, the St. Louis (Missouri) Pharmaceutical Association, the San Francisco (California) Pharmaceutical Association, and lastly, the Chicago (Illinois) College of Pharmacy, are all products of the recent growth of our profession in knowledge, skill, and professional spirit. Anglo-Saxon enterprise is very apt to take on the form of associated effort; and in these communities of the West, some of which have been scarcely half a century in existence, the pharmacutists (a cross between tradesmen and professional men, who, surrounded by the

stable civilization of old England, are just waking up to the importance and dignity of their calling) have come together with the true fraternal feelings which common interests and common duties inspire, and the results are already seen in vastly accelerated progress in science and true professional conduct. The California organization, away off on the Pacific coast, will do to match with the "Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria," which, far away in Melbourne, has so lately spread its ensign to the nations. In Chicago our pharmacutists have just opened a school with three courses of instruction—Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Materia Medica; the trio which with us makes up the curriculum of a pharmaceutical education. So, you see, young America is up and doing in the way of scientific and professional progress. Hoping my letters may not be too long, I shall in my next give you some account of our National Association, which, I think, is worthy the attention of our transatlantic brethren.

### QUERIES.

[No Communications will be attended to unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer. Correspondents requiring answers must send their queries early in the month. This part of our journal will in future receive our most careful attention, and we doubt not that with the assistance of our Subscribers it will prove a very valuable and important feature. We shall be glad of this assistance with such queries as we are unable to answer.]

E. H. FOSTER.—In reply to your query re gum water, we have found the addition of a little acet. acid prevent moulding. See the recipes quoted in review of "Parrish's Pharmacy" in present number.

S. H. HIPKINS.—We will communicate with you privately.

AN APPRENTICE.—We do not exactly understand what you want; if it be chemical experiments for amusement, the most modern is "Griffin's Chemical Recreations," price 10s. 6d. Another work, by Pepper, termed "Playbook of Science," has been recently published: it contains other matters besides chemistry. Probably a standard work, such as "Fownes' Chemistry," or "Bowman's Introduction to Practical Chemistry," is better suited for you: they are quoted in an article on "Home Studies" in our journal of October last.

ALPHA will find L. Berger & Son are good manufacturers of blue stone.

A SUBSCRIBER (Leeds) will find Smith and Beck, Coleman-street, a good house for microscopes; Morgan Brothers, Bow Lane, for chemical scales (see their advertisement in present issue). For pure chemicals and chemical apparatus we would recommend Griffin, Bunhill Row, and Simpson, Maule, & Nicholson, of Kennington.

H. HIGHWAY's enquiry is so illegibly written we are unable to decipher it.

W. WOODWARD.—If your correspondent has not obtained "Braithwaite's Genuine Black Drop," he may obtain one bottle of me for 2/6, plus stamps to prepay postage.

Mr. R. H. WILLIAMS, Operative Chemist, Medical Hall, Brixton, S., has two bottles of the original Black Drop, as made by Braithwaite. Price 5/6 each.

E. P. HORNBY (Sheffield) communicates the following recipe for "Braithwaite's Genuine Black Drop":—R opii. opt.  $\zeta$ viiij., crab juice Oij., nu moschat  $\zeta$ iss., croci placent  $\zeta$ ij., sacch.  $\zeta$ iv., yeast two table-spoonfuls. Mix all together, and keep near the fire six or eight weeks; then place the mixture in the open air till it becomes syrupy. Decant, filter, and put into small bottles. The above should produce about Oij.

E. P. GUEST.—Cooley, in his "Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts," gives processes for silvering a variety of articles: the electrotype process would, however, probably be best adapted for articles of domestic use, as forks and spoons. Mr. E. R. H. Unger has found a thick alcoholic solution of tannin, added to nitrate of silver, effect the silvering of articles of glass and porcelain. See Ph. Journ., vol. ii., No. 1, 2nd Series, page 41.

D. M'R. will find Phillips, of Snow Hill, a good maker of such gas furnaces as he requires.

NUTTS.—Your enquiry involves nice legal points with which we feel ourselves incompetent to deal.

J. HARVIE.—Aniline may be prepared artificially from indigo. Dr. Ure's process for obtaining it is by distilling coal-tar in a large iron retort, and separately collecting the products, especially the latter and denser ones, which are then to be strongly agitated, along with hydrochloric acid (in excess), in a glass globe, and the acid solution treated with milk of lime (in excess) and distilled. Aniline is now, we believe, entirely obtained from coal-tar, but the processes by which it is obtained are not published.

ALPHA.—It is quite uncertain when the new Pharmacopœia will be published.

J. GUNN would feel obliged to Mr. Cussons if he would inform him how many parts of wheat are conveniently used in proportion to the strychnine and sugar in his formula in our December number, page 64.

G. W. would be glad to know from any chemist the price of "Cusson's Neroline," and where obtainable.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

[This portion of our Journal will be thrown open to the discussion of all matters referring to the interests of our Trade; but as no opinions will be excluded, it follows that we do not hold ourselves responsible for those expressed; whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents who wish their letters to be published will do well to study brevity and write on one side of the paper only.]

Shepherdess Walk, City Road, London, N.

It having frequently occurred to me that whilst almost every trade but the chemists' has its associations and societies, which tend to produce that amicable and agreeable interchange of feeling and sentiment so calculated to confer great benefits, as also to provide relief in case of sickness or accident, or to place means at the disposal of those left behind for a decent and proper interment of deceased members, we (the chemists) are sadly behind; and not only so, but falling far short in our duty to society, in not endeavouring to open some channel of intercommunication calculated to benefit and ameliorate the condition of our deserving but less fortunate and necessitous brothers in trade. Now I would ask, why it is that we have no societies? Is it that our sympathies for the necessitous and deserving are less easily awakened? As employers, is it that our business is one of certain success? As assistants, is it that we are so amply paid, and situations so plentiful, that we can constitute ourselves an independent body? *Al, I think, will answer, "No!"* but that the principal reason is, our time being so fully occupied we have not given the subject that consideration it merits. The very fact of our time being so fully occupied is one great reason to be assigned in favour of an association: we are a hard-working body, occupied in business a much greater number of hours than, I think, any other trade, therefore the more chance of our health failing and our requiring assistance. Feeling that an association connected with the trade would be calculated to confer such innumerable benefits, I am most anxious that something should be done in the matter, and shall be obliged to those gentlemen who will kindly express their opinion on the subject. Although my time is fully occupied, I will with pleasure meet any number of the trade in a central position at a time named; and I believe there will be little difficulty in organising an association of immense benefit, and which, owing to the great number connected with the trade, and the ready response that would in my opinion be made, might be worked at a *very small annual subscription*. Begging you will excuse my trespassing so far on your valuable space, I am, &c. THOMAS D'AUBREY.

Walsall, June 18, 1860.

I have read with feelings of pleasure the letter from Mr. Lees in your Journal for this month. In it he has expressed the sentiments of my mind as well as hundreds of others. The chemists here have all closed their establishments on the Sabbath-day for the last month, with the exception of one. They have had large bills printed, stating that their respective establishments will be closed on Sundays. On the same bill is the following notice:—"All persons requiring medicines will be supplied at the side entrance from nine till ten o'clock in the morning, and six till eight in the evening." By this means a great check has been put to Sunday-trading in this town. Could not the members of our trade in the different towns meet together and come to some understanding of this kind amongst themselves? Doubtless in all large towns there will be some black sheep; but in most, I venture to say, that a considerable majority would do as we have done, and that there would be but a very small minority opposed to it. With respect to early-closing, I think nine o'clock quite late enough to keep open; and I should propose that we all have the shutters of our respective establishments put up at eight o'clock, and close definitely at nine.—I remain, &c.

MEDICUS.

Brick Lane, Bradford.

Herewith you have stamps to make up my subscription for the current year. Your Journal appears to be settling down into a form which, I believe, will prove both acceptable and useful; and if I might give a word of advice, it would be to go on as at present, without regarding any suggestions either as to increase of price or frequency of issue, at least for some time to come. I would also intimate that it would be an improvement, if, in your answers to queries, you would refer to the number of the query to which you reply. I have been much gratified by several of the letters of your correspondents and your

own articles in reference to Early and Sunday Closing, and would cheer you on in your endeavours to bring about a change for the better. I am firmly persuaded that the glitter and flare of late hours would, in most instances, contrast painfully with the sunken spirits, the downcast looks, and the languid movements of the living machinery within; that they are really beneficial to nobody unless to gas companies, tallow-chandlers, and oilmen; and that if the public were made aware that the shops of chemists would be closed, they would, in nine cases out of every ten, without any inconvenience, procure whatever they needed at an earlier hour. If still desirable to meet the case of such as could not come earlier, one remained on the premises with closed shutters, lowered lights, and accessible door to attend to their wants, it would be found not long before the remaining tenth would have dwindled to a fraction of the very least value. As to the question of Sunday closing, if we leave the higher ground of Divine requirement and sacred obligation (but why should we do this?), and come down to look at the question through the dense distorting medium of £. s. d., a calm, steady, impartial view will show a large balance on the side of "No business on the Sunday." The man who, for the sake of gaining a few pence or shillings, is willing to drudge on through seven days in the week, is by no means to be envied but pitied. Deprived of the sacred rest, he knows nothing of its enlivening, invigorating influence. He frequently resorts to the most questionable means to raise his flagging spirits and excite his jaded energies. He seldom has a large share of self-respect, or of public esteem or public confidence; and with all his drudging he seldom makes much head-way. A considerable degree of observation continued through a lengthened period, has shown that such men generally place themselves on an inclined plane, down which they gradually, sometimes slowly, sometimes rapidly, slide till at last they sink out of sight and out of mind; or, if remembered, only to be loathed or execrated. On the other hand, the man who regards and keeps as he ought the day of rest, finds it to be "tired nature's sweet restorer;" and though he misses what the other gains, he gains what the other misses,—renewed bodily strength and invigorated mental power and is thus enabled to enter on the duties of his calling with a clear head and placid mind: and while the other is cast down, disheartened, and weary, he is cheerful and gay, and meets the toils and cares of life with a serenity, a resolution, a zest which the other never felt and never will; but besides this, his conduct is indicative of principles by which he is directed and governed in other things, and so becomes the means of securing the confidence, the esteem, and the patronage of the public. Thus he is almost sure to get on and rise in the world. Then, Mr. Editor, you may, if so disposed, take your Sunday business and its gains, I will have my Lord's-day, with its sweet rest and its hallowed enjoyments and influences. If I had not already by this communication persecuted your patience till exhausted, I should have liked to say a word or two on the union for the advancement and protection of our common trade interests; but I must forbear.—Your's, &c. A YORKSHIRE BITE.

Will you be kind enough to allow me space in your columns for a few remarks upon the subject of the treatment of leeches. Without expressing an opinion upon the existence of the practice, as is supposed by a correspondent, of gathering leeches that have been used for the purpose of selling them as unused and fresh leeches, or whether there is that amount of criminality in it or not, which he denounces so energetically, beyond that of an open fraud, I would rather suggest, that oftentimes a mortality quite as great as that which your correspondent laments may result from wrong treatment. Even the greatest care may be coincident with killing with too much kindness. The leech is described with great minuteness in several works on *Materia Medica* which I have; but not a word is said with respect to proper means of treatment, so that a sound and healthy leech may be depended on. This would be of great service to

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

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### ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

The following gentlemen having undergone the necessary examination, received the diploma in dental surgery, at a meeting of the Board on the 13th of March, being the first time of its meeting under the recent regulations of the Council of the College :—Messrs. \*Thomas Bell, New Broad-street; \*John Tomes, Cavendish-square; \*Arnold Rogers, Hanover-square; John Herring Parkinson, Sackville-street; \*Samuel Cartwright, jun., Old Burlington-street; James Parkinson, King-street, St. James'; \*Thomas Arnold Rogers, Hanover-square; \*William Anthony Harrison, Keppel-street; \*Henry Rogers, Hanover-square; \*Alfred George Canton, Great Marlboro'-street; John Bowman Fletcher, New Burlington-street; \*Edwin Sercombe, Brook-street; John Rigden Mummery, Cavendish-square; \*George Augustus Ibbetson, Brook-street, Hanover-square; and \*William Alfred Newman Cattlin, Highbury-place.

The following obtained their diplomas on the 14th March :—Messrs. \*Joseph Rogers, Hanover-square; George Thomas Parkinson, Bath; Thomas Gill Palmer, Cheltenham; Richard White, Norwich; Thomas Underwood, Gower-street; \*Samuel James Augustus Salter, New Broad-street; Albert Edward Ollive, Chelsea; Charles Spence Bate, Plymouth; Josiah Sanders, Albemarle-street; Alfred Hill, Euston-square; John Martin, Portsmouth; Charles Duncan Roberts, Ramsgate; \*John Shortt, Madras Army; and Charles Deeble Rogers, Newbury.

The following obtained their diplomas on the 20th March :—Messrs. John Brookhouse, Manchester; William Deade Saunder, Lower Seymour-street; John David Charles Hampson, Dorset-square; Alfred James Woodhouse, Hanover-square; Joseph King, York; Edward Barton Bartlett, Cambridge-terrace; William Henry Scott, Wimpole-street; Charles James Fox, Mortimer-street; Frederick Normansell, Gloucester-street, Portman-square; Henry Woolfiges, Gloucester-street, Portman-square; William Henry Lintott, Wimpole-street; Robert Reid, Edinburgh; Charles Vasey, Cavendish-place; and Robert Hepburn, Davies-street, Berkeley-square.

Admitted on the 2nd of April :—Messrs. William Minshull Bigg, Stratford-place; \*Henry John Barrett, Finsbury-square; Charles Bromley, Southampton; Edward Pickering Parkinson, Brighton; Duncan Dewar Hepburn, Nottingham; Frederick James Clouston Scott, Swansea; David Hepburn, Edinburgh; William Crampton, Grosvenor-street; Peter Matthews, Lower Berkeley-street; Edward Pritchett Warren, Birmingham; Edwin John Winterbottom, sen., Sloane-street; Thomas Henry Harding, Park-square, Regent's-park; William Alfred Roberts, Edinburgh; William Cattlin, Highbury-place, Islington; James Henry Allingham, Finsbury-square; Edward Randell, Carshalton; Edwin John Winterbottom, jun., Sloane-street; George Charles Kernot, Chrisp-street, Poplar; William Izod Doherty, Dublin; and Henry Andrew Dewar, Aberdeen.

The following received their diploma on the 2nd May, viz. :—Messrs. \*John Wilcox Elliott, Theberton-street, Islington; George Owen, Bedford-row, Islington; George Salusbury Williams, Clifton; Andrew Lows, Carlisle; George Ash, Great Marlborough-street; Sidney Longhurst, Southampton-row; John Littlewood, Lower Eaton-street; John Howard Ryan, Preston; Frederick William Rogers, Sackville-street; William George Bennett, Poland-street; Robert Parsons, York-place, Portman-square; Alfred Coleman, Finsbury-square; and Charles Rogers, Cook-street, Burlington-gardens.

The following received their diplomas at a meeting of the Board on the 13th ult., viz. :—Messrs. Edward Vizard, St. Nicholas-street, Scarborough; \*Daniel Corbett, Olan-street, Dublin; John Knox Chisholm, Queen-street, Edinburgh; Charles De Lessert, Waterloo-road, Wolverhampton; Robert Ransom, Verulam-place, St. Leonards-on-Sea; \*George Stothert Penny, Rodney-terrace, Cheltenham; John Burke Lindsey, Castle-street, Dover; \*Joseph Walker, Holles-street, Cavendish-square; Frederick Charles Allen, Gloucester-gardens, Camden-road-villas; Edward Hope Tweed, Brook-street, Hanover-square; William Henry Wonfer, Sackville-street; and James Bell, Blackfriars-street, Perth.

The following gentlemen obtained the diploma of dental surgery, at a meeting of the Board, on the 11th instant :—Messrs. James Joseph Keene, Boulogne-sur-Mer; Joseph Snape, Chester; Robert Thompson, York-place, Denmark-hill; Henry John Perkins, City-road; Robert Campbell Pilling, Blackburn; William Burnley Macdowall Walkinshaw, Princes-street; John Lee Statham, Rome; James Orrock, Nottingham; Henry Bell Longhurst, Manchester; William Frederic Forsyth, Piccadilly; Gilbert Walker, Cumberland-street; and Charles Allin Rodway, Torquay, Devon.

N.B.—Those gentlemen against whose names an (\*) appears are Fellows and Members of the College. The examiners are Messrs. Lawrence, Arnott, and Green, and Messrs. Bell, Rogers, and Tomes.



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By EDWARD PARRISH,

*Principal of the School of Practical Pharmacy, &c., Philadelphia.*

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The chapter on the Art of *Prescribing*, though sufficiently full for practical purposes, are less in detail and more modern in style than those formerly in use, and adapt the work to the use of the physician. An appendix on the management of the sick chamber, and preparation of diet for the sick and convalescent, contains much information, of which the Profession are too often ignorant.

The rapid sale of the first edition of this work, and the favourable notices it has everywhere received, have stimulated the author to bring it up fully to the times, and it is confidently recommended as one of the most valuable of recent medical works.

"Judging from this work, it appears that Pharmacy holds a high place in the United States. Altogether, the treatise of Professor Parrish may be cordially recommended as one admirably suited to the requirements of the practical pharmacist."—*Lancet*.

"The whole treatise is eminently practical, and there is no production of the kind in the English language so well adapted to the wants of the pharmacist and druggist. To physicians, also, it cannot fail to be highly valuable, especially to those who are obliged to prepare and compound many of their own medicines."—*N. Am. Med. Chir. Review*, Jan., 1860.

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Terms of attendance in any part of England, may be ascertained by a letter addressed as above.

### FOR DISPOSAL.

**WESTERN SUBURB.**—An established business; handsome pharmacy; genteel residence; entrance 420*l*.

**CAMBERWELL.**—A small business; entrance easy.

**SHROPSHIRE.**—In one of the best towns, a long established business; entrance about 700*l*.

**SOUTHERN COAST.**—An established business; entrance about 500*l*.

**WORCESTERSHIRE.**—A genteel business in one of the best towns; entrance 350*l*.

**WEST OF ENGLAND.**—Wholesale drug, oil, and spice trade; entrance 3000*l*.

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## BUSINESSES TO BE DISPOSED OF.

### To Chemists and Druggists.

**MR. QUORY**, Chemical Business Agent, 10, Macclesfield Street North, City Road, London, respectfully solicits the DISPOSAL of BUSINESSES that require an immediate purchaser. He trusts that the strict attention he bestows to the requirements of all applicants, will maintain for him the continued approval and patronage of the public.

### For Immediate Disposal.

**DEPTFORD**—An Established Business, price 80*l*.

**WALWORTH**—A good Concern, price 45*l*. Also an excellent Retail for 160*l*.

Address Mr. Quory, Chemical Business Agent, 10, Macclesfield Street North, City Road, London.

### To Chemists and Druggists.

**TO** Be Disposed of, a Retail and Dispensing Business in a leading thoroughfare of a respectable and thickly populated neighbourhood; a corner Shop, handsomely fitted up and well stocked.—For further particulars address "Chemicus," care of Messrs. Hewlett and Co., Wholesale Druggists, Cree Church Lane, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

### To Chemists

**D**ESIROUS of commencing in one of the most beautiful, improving, and flourishing market towns in the West of England, which has doubled its population within the last ten years, the Advertiser will part with Stock, Fixtures, and a nice Business, which, in proper hands, may be made in a year or two worth 1000*l*. First-rate house, commodious shop with two plate-glass fronts, in the heart of the town, on Lease. 350*l*. cash required.—Apply, with references, by letter, to "Chemicus," 7, Bentley's Place, Kingsland, London.

### To Chemists and Druggists.

**T**HE proprietor of an old-established Shop situated in a populous manufacturing town in the North of England wishes to meet with a successor. The business is capable of considerable extension, and the present turn-over amounts to 900*l*. The most satisfactory reasons will be given for its disposal; and an immediate purchaser will be treated with upon highly advantageous terms.—Address W. H., care of Mr. J. B. Jackson, Old Post-office Place, Liverpool.

### To Chemists and Druggists.

**TO** Be Disposed of immediately, a Family Drug and Dispensing Business in a large manufacturing town in Wilts. Coming-in not to exceed 200*l*.—Apply to Mr. J. G. Foley, General Valuer, Trowbridge.



**For Disposal,**

**A** RETAIL and Dispensing Business in a good thoroughfare in the City of York. The shop is well situated, with capital fixtures and plate-glass window. Returns from about 350*l.* to 400*l.* a year, but capable of being greatly improved.—Apply to Butterfield, Clarke, and Co., York.

**BUSINESSES WANTED.****To Chemists.**

**W**ANTED, a suitable Business in town or country, or an opening for a Partnership. Advertiser would prefer the Retail and Dispensing branch, but no objection to the Wholesale. All communications strictly confidential.—Address "Chemicus," Post-office, Malpas.

**W**ANTED, a small Chemist's Business in London, or within fifty miles thereof. Full particulars must be sent, to save trouble, to Mr. S., care of Mr. Gill, 12, Montpellier Terrace, Walworth, S.

**WANT SITUATIONS.**

**A** YOUNG MAN, 20 years of age, is desirous of meeting with a Situation as Improver or Junior Assistant. London preferred. N.B.—The Advertiser is acquainted with Tooth-drawing.—Address H. A. T., 14, Claremont Place, North Brixton.

**TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—**

**I** Wanted, by a Young Man, aged 23, a Situation as Assistant, with a view of succeeding to the business in about twelve months. Will be disengaged on the 26th October next. Address X. Y., Post-office, Leicester.

**W**ANTED, by the Advertiser, in his 23rd year, a Situation as an Assistant. Salary required 30*l.* London preferred. Will be disengaged on the 30th instant.—Address, with particulars, to C. S., 58, Yorkshire Street, Rochdale, Lancashire.

**C**OMMISSIONS.—TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, &c.—A Young Man travelling in the trade, about to take a journey through the North of England, Scotland, and Ireland, is desirous of meeting with first-class Agencies, Commissions, &c.—Address, stating particulars, to P. Q., Box, Post-office, Leeds.

N.B.—References of the highest respectability. Securities if required.

**W**ANTED, by a Young Man, an Out-door Situation with a Chemist; or as Dispenser and Book-keeper to a Surgeon; or to take charge of a small Branch Retail (country preferred).—Address C. J., Mr. Chandler's, Newport Pagnell.

**W**ANTED, by the Advertiser, aged 24, a Situation in a good Retail and Dispensing Establishment in the country. Good references.—Address J. D., 72, French Gate, Doncaster.

**W**ANTED, by a Young Man, aged 24, a Situation as Assistant. Satisfactory references.—Address W. B., Post-office, Johnstown, Carmarthen.

**TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—**

**T** Wanted, for a Young Man, in his 18th year, who has had a liberal education, a Situation where there is a good business. He has been brought up with his father in the trade, who wishes to apprentice him until he is 21 years of age on moderate terms.—Address C., care of T. Adams, Esq., 4, Bow Churchyard, London.

**W**ANTED, by a Young Man, who has had considerable experience in a City Establishment, a Situation as Traveller, or in any other capacity requiring efficiency and confidence.—Address H. J., care of Editor, 24, Bow Lane.

**W**ANTED, by a Young Man just out of his time, a Situation as Junior in a country business.—Address M., 3, Westgate Street, Gloucester.

**T**O CHEMISTS.—Wanted, by a Young Man, aged 21, a Situation as Junior Assistant, Salary 20*l.*—Address F. B., Mr. Blankley's, Chemist, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire.

**W**ANTED, a Situation as Junior Assistant or Improver.—Address C., Post-office, Conway.

**W**ANTED, by a Married Man, a Situation in a Wholesale House.—Address B., 2, Crober's Cottages, Preston's Road, Poplar, E.

**T**O SURGEONS AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.—Wanted, the latter end of July, by the Advertiser, who has been accustomed to first-class dispensing business, a Situation as Dispenser to a Surgeon, or Assistant to a Chemist. Good references.—Apply, stating terms, &c., to "Chemicus," Post-office, Horndean, Hants. Southern Counties preferred.

**W**ANTED, by a Young Man, 19 years of age, an Engagement as Improver in a good Retail and Dispensing Establishment.—Address G. S., John Smith, Albert Road, Middlesbrough.

**TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—A**

**I** Young Man, aged 30, who was articulated to a Surgeon, is open to a Re-engagement as Assistant in a good Retail and Dispensing Business, or to manage a Branch Concern.—Address G. D., Post-office, Wotton-under-Edge.

**WANTED**, by a young Married Man, a Situation as Dispenser to a medical man in the country.—Apply to J. M., Mr. Seward's, Chemist, Hereford.

**WANTED**, a Situation in a good Dispensing Trade for a genteel Youth as Junior Assistant, aged 19. A Catholic family preferred.—Apply A. B., care of Mr. Bushby, Grantham.

**WANTED**, a Situation as Improver either in a Chemist's Shop or Surgery.—Address W. E. A., 44, Hempstead Place, Ashford, Kent.

**WANTED**, by the Advertiser, aged 24, an Out-door Situation, either as Dispenser for a Surgeon or Assistant to a Chemist.—Address, stating particulars, to "Alpha," 223, Oxford Street, Manchester.

**TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.**—**T** Wanted, by a Young Man, at the end of August, a Situation as Junior Assistant in a good house of business; London preferred. Age 17; and has had nearly four years' experience in a first-class country business. Good references given.—Address, stating particulars, to A. F. W., Mr. Banes, Chemist, High Street, Brompton, near Chatham, Kent.

### ASSISTANTS WANTED.

**WANTED**, a Junior Assistant, by a Chemist and Surgeon, to attend to the general duties of an open Surgery; or one with experience in Retail and Counter practice.—Apply A. B., 19, Cable Street, St. George's-in-the-East.

**WANTED**, an Assistant in a select Dispensing Business. A member of a Christian Church preferred.—Address Hon. Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, Chester.

**WANTED** immediately, an Assistant, of steady, sober, and industrious habits. A Junior, or one who has served only part of his time, not objected to.—Apply to J. P. Bolt, Chemist, Tavistock, Devon.

**WANTED**, by the 24th of July, an experienced Assistant, to take an active part in a Family and Dispensing Business. He must be well recommended by his late employer for punctuality, steadiness, and activity. State age, height, and salary.—Apply, personally or by letter, to T. Baylis, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 27, Broad Street, Worcester.

**E. B. VIZER**, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 63, Lupus Street, Pimlico, will require, in August, a steady Assistant, 21 or 22 years of age. Apply personally.

**WANTED**, an Assistant for a first-class Business in a country town, who will be required to take the management in the absence of the principal.—Application, by letter or personally, to the Publisher of this Paper.

**WANTED**, an Assistant in the Wholesale Drug Trade. One who has filled above or a similar situation may hear of employment by applying, by letter, to T. H., Mr. Pullen's, 106, London Wall.

**WANTED** immediately, in a first-class Dispensing and Prescribing Business, a Young Man as Assistant or Improver.—Apply, stating age, terms, &c., to T. Harrison, Chemist, Wheeler Gate, Nottingham.

**WANTED**, as Junior Assistant, a respectable Young Man capable of Dispensing. A Dissenter preferred.—Apply to Mr. Smith, Wish Street, Southsea.

**WANTED**, a Junior Assistant for a Retail and Dispensing Trade.—Address H. W. Tyler, Worcester.

**WANTED**, a Young Man, of thorough business habits.—Apply, stating age, salary required, reference, &c. &c., to George Thomas Owen, Dudley. G. T. O. has also a Vacancy for a well-educated Youth as an Apprentice.

**H. FLOWER**, Veterinary Surgeon and Chemist, Derby, has a Vacancy for a Junior Assistant.

**WANTED**, a competent Assistant; one that has been accustomed to the General Drug Business.—Apply to C. Tonge, Chemist, Oldbury, in Birmingham.

**WANTED**, a Junior Assistant, or Turn-over Apprentice, in a respectable country business in the West of England.—Apply to Mr. Ching, Launceston, Cornwall.

**WANTED** immediately, a well-qualified Assistant to a Dispensing Chemist.—Apply to A. Redford, 30, Oxford Street, Liverpool.

**TO CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.**—**Wanted** immediately a competent Assistant.—Apply to Mr. Lofthouse, Chemist, Hull.

**WANTED**, a respectable Junior Assistant. State age, salary, and references.—Address E. Pullin, 41, Gold Street, Northampton.

**WANTED** immediately, an Assistant; one from the country would not be objected to, if capable of Dispensing and Prescribing, and possessing a good address. If found to suit, he would probably be allowed to attend some of the Lectures at the Pharmaceutical Society.—Address, stating salary and antecedents, to A. B. C., 51, Judd Street, Euston Road, W.C.



**W**ANTED, a Junior Assistant to the Drug and Grocery Trade.—State salary and references.—Jos. B. Nock, Cradley, Staffordshire.

**W**ANTED, an Assistant, not under 23 years of age, in a Dispensing (and Family Business in the country. Salary liberal and progressive. Address, stating age, height, and references, X. Y. Z., care of Editor, Bow Lane, London.

**W**ANTED, a Junior Assistant, or one who has served a portion of his Apprenticeship.—Apply to H. W. Morris, Chemist, King-ton, Herefordshire.

**A** JUNIOR ASSISTANT, or an Improver, required in a good general country trade in Middlesex.—Address M. P. S., care of Mr. Long, 114, High Holborn.

**W**ANTED immediately, a Junior Assistant.—Apply to K., Post-office, Henley-on-Thames.

**R**EQUIRED, in a good Family and Dispensing Business, a well-educated Youth as an Apprentice. Premium moderate. Also a Young Man as an Improver or Junior Assistant.—Address G. H., Messrs. Evans, Lescher, & Evans, 60, Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

**W**ANTED, an experienced Assistant, thoroughly qualified for a select Dispensing and Family Business. A member of a Christian church preferred.—Address, stating age, height, and full particulars, to Mr. Wright, Chemist, 223, Oxford Street, Manchester.

**W**ANTED, an Assistant, of steady and industrious habits.—Apply, stating age, reference, and salary required, to Mr. Williams, Chemist, Coleford. A respectable Youth also required as an Apprentice.

**W**ANTED, a Junior Assistant or Improver in a good General Business.—Address, stating age, reference, &c., Mr. Manby, Chemist, High-street, Southampton. A member of the Established Church preferred.

**W**ANTED, an Assistant, not under twenty years of age: must write a good hand, and have satisfactory references.—Apply, stating age, height, &c., to M. P. S., Post-office, Tunbridge Wells. Letters not replied in four days may be considered as declined.

**W**ANTED, an Assistant who has a good general knowledge of the Business, and can give satisfactory references.—Address, stating salary expected, to J. W., 177, Scotland Road, Liverpool.

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Directions and testimonials with each packet, which bears the signature of A. S. Plumbe, 3, Alie-place, Alic-street, London, E.

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The right of making the above having been transferred from Mason Jenkins, of Rochester, and John Holden, of London, to EDWIN LANGHAM, CHEMIST, ROCHESTER, the wrapper on the genuine article will henceforth bear the name of the present Proprietor.

Counter Bills supplied on application.

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### TOILET WASHING PAD.

A new article, and the best substitute for sponge yet produced. It holds as much water as sponge does, keeps soft and clean, and does not become clammy in use. It is a neat, showy article, and sells well at a Shilling. Price 8s. per dozen. Terms: Cash with order. Postage Stamps received as cash. For FLESH GLOVES, see page 53, March number of this Circular.

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### CRIMSON MARKING INK.

In Bottles at 1/ and 2/6 each.

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"SIR,—Being completely out of your Crimson Marking Ink, which I have used for marking the linen of the men belonging to my regiment, be pleased to send me 24 bottles at your earliest convenience. I find it to be more durable and more easily used with type than any Ink I had formerly used. You are quite at liberty to make use of my name as a recommendation of your Ink.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

"P. F. FOLEY, Q. Mr. <sup>2</sup>/<sub>1</sub> Fusiliers.

"To Mr. G. Barber, Liverpool."

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### INSTANTANEOUS HAIR-DYE.

In Cases at 3/6 and 6/ each.

This preparation having elicited the highest encomiums from the Proprietor's own customers, he has decided to submit it to the approval of the Trade. It is instantaneous and permanent.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.—London: Barclay & Sons; Patey & Co.; J. J. Jackson & Co.; and Newbury & Son. Edinburgh: Mould & Tod. Liverpool: Evans, Sons, & Co.; and Sumner & Robinson.

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### GLENFIELD

### PATENT STARCH

Is the only STARCH used in

HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRY.

As some unprincipled parties are now making and offering for Sale an imitation of the

### GLENFIELD STARCH

We hereby caution all our Customers to be careful, when purchasing, to see that the word "GLENFIELD" is on each packet, to copy which is felony.

WOTHERSPOON & CO., Glasgow & London.

### Seidlitz, Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Powders,

Put up, in any quantity, with neatness and dispatch, at the following prices for *full size*, and *with chemicals from noted houses*:—Seidlitz, 8/; Lemonade and Ginger Beer, 7/6; Soda Water, 5/, per dozen boxes.—By JAMES C. CHUBB, 59, St. John Street, London, E.C.

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R. FREEMAN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Kennington-road, London, S., begs to call the attention of the trade to the fact, that he has for years made and extensively used in his business Chlorodyne. He is supplying it in 1 oz. stoppered bottles, 1s. 6d. each; and 4 oz. 5s. each. He guarantees it to be uniformly and properly prepared, and superior to any other maker's, though their charge be ever so exorbitant; and in full confidence he submits it to the keen and fair criticism of his fellow members.

Sold by all Wholesale Druggists.

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MANUFACTORY FOR

### SUPERIOR SODA-WATER MACHINES,

On the Patent, Improved, Continuous, and every other principle. Established 1815; and since 1834 conducted by Hayward, Tyler, & Co.

Bramah's original continuous principle, with Hayward, Tyler, & Co.'s improvements.

Every other description of Soda-Water Machines, improved Bottling Machines, Cylinders, and Pillars for Soda-Water Fountains, &c.

Diagrams and Prices sent to any part on application at the Manufactory, 84 and 85, Upper Whitecross Street, London.

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To Chemists requiring a knowledge of Operative and Mechanical Dentistry, a gentleman of twenty years experience, gives Instruction in a Course of Lessons. Terms from £2. 2s.

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Mechanical work done for Chemists, &c.

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This stopping is the most easily applied; never changes colour; requires no admixture of mercury; and hardens in the space of one hour into a perfectly firm white enamel; while the price is about half that at which greatly inferior stoppings are usually sold.

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3d. boxes, 2/ per dozen; 1d. boxes, 8/ per gross.—Can be procured through any of the wholesale houses, and direct from the Maker, JAMES C. CHUBB, 59, St. John Street, London, E.C.

We have in stock the following, for which we solicit orders:—

MATHEY-CAYLUS' GLUTEN CAPSULES. Unstamped, 24/; Stamped, 30/ per dozen.

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NEEDHAM'S METAL PASTE, at 7/, 1/1½, 1/3, 3/, and 6/ per dozen.

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**LIP SALVE BOXES.**

Vegetable Ivory, Red Cherry .....	2/6 per doz., usual price 3/6		
"    White Heart Cherry .....	2/9	"	3/6
"    Apples, small size.....	5/3	"	6/6
"    "    medium .....	6/9	"	8/
"    "    large.....	9/	"	10/6

The three latter are also well adapted for Cold Cream, Puffs, &c.

We will not accept orders for these at prices here quoted, unless to hand by 20th July.

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**PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES AND COMBS.**



These articles have long commanded extensive sale, both in the home and foreign market. They possess the great advantage of requiring no wetting, or preparation of any kind, and are always ready for use. The Electro-Galvanic Brushes were formerly made and sold by Mr. Herring, but the wetting with acid, required by the battery, and the many inconveniences inseparable from a galvanic apparatus, were fatal obstacles to their use.

His (Metallic) Preventive Brushes, for preventing Grey Hair and Baldness, and his Patent Metallic Teazle Brushes, for Cloth, Velvet, Merino, &c., which not only cleanse, but preserve the fabric in a remarkable manner, are well worthy the attention of the Trade and Shippers.

<b>PRICES:—Magnetic Brushes, Hair .....</b>	<b>10/ and 15/ each, retail.</b>
"    "    Flesh .....	10/
"    Combs .....	2/6 to 20/
<b>Preventive Brushes, (not Magnetic) .....</b>	<b>4/ 5/ and 6/</b>
<b>Teazle Brushes .....</b>	<b>Cloth 5/, Velvet 2/6 ,,</b>

Handsome Show Cards, in Gilt Frames, F. M. H.'s Illustrated Pamphlet, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy, with Hints on the Hair, its Care and Culture," Hand-bills, &c., are sent to customers. The Testimonials in Mr. H.'s possession leave no doubt of the efficacy of his Magnetic Brushes and Combs.



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## SILVER TOP (each).

The following prices are for any colour except Ruby; each bottle of that colour will be charged 4d. extra, when 3/6 or below, or 6d. when above.

	If silvered inside.			If silvered inside.	
1. Small flat, square screw top.	8d.	..	17. Large ditto, ditto, engraved caps	8/9	..
2. Larger, chased screw top....	1/3	..	18. Flint pyramid, extra cut....	5/	6/1
2A. Extra small, hinged cap ...	1/10	..	20. New double, for vinegar and salts	10/	12/
3. Small, hinged cap .....	2/6	..	Case for ditto .....	1/9	..
4. Medium ditto .....	3/3	..	21. Oval, extra wide-mouth, stoppers, polished .....	6/3	7/4
5. Large ditto .....	3/9	4/10	Case for ditto .....	1/1	..
6. Extra large .....	5/	6/3	22. Egyptian .....	4/3	5/4
7. Small fig. ....	2/9	..	23. Fiddle, small .....	2/9	..
8. Large ditto .....	3/9	..	24. Ditto, medium .....	3/4	..
9. Globe .....	3/9	4/10	25. Ditto, large .....	4/3	5/4
10. Communion .....	4/3	5/3	26. Ditto, ditto, with revolving top .....	13/6	14/7
11. Long round taper finger ....	3/9	..	Case for ditto .....	1/1	..
12. Small globe, perforated under cap for vinegar .....	3/3	..	27. Large flat, with revolving top .....	13/6	14/7
14. Long flat finger, extra cut ..	5/	..	Case for ditto .....	1/1	..
15A. No. 5, with patent spring cap	8/9	..	28. As No. 11, but smaller ....	3/	..
15. No. 6, with ditto chased, and gilt inside .....	12/	13/3	29. As No. 14. ditto .....	3/9	..
Leather case for do. silk lined	1/4	..			
16. Small jars, polished stoppers, plain hinged caps. ....	6/3	..			

	Smallest Quantity.	Empty. Per doz.	Filled with R.B. Ede's Salts.
		s. d.	s. d.
77. Preston, corked and scaled, best small .....	1 doz.	1 3	2 3
78. Ditto medium .....	1 "	1 6	2 8
79. Ditto large .....	1 "	1 9	3 0
87. No. 78 size, with flat polished boxwood top .....	1 "	2 0	3 3
80. Prestons, large size, cut and polished necks, mounted with six patterns fancy boxwood top corks .....	1 "	2 6	3 9
84. Ditto, plain, vegetable ivory ditto .....	1 "	2 6	3 9
85. Ditto, best, carved ditto .....	1 "	3 4	4 9
94. No. 80, in green blue, and amethyst, assorted .....	1 "	2 9	4 0
395. No. 84, ditto ditto .....	1 "	2 9	4 0
396. No. 85, ditto ditto .....	1 "	3 7	5 0
397. No. 94, with pressed opal glass topped cork (just out) .....	1 "	2 9	4 0
342. Cylindrical Prestons, in colours as No. 94, with shouldered polished boxwood caps .....	1 "	2 9	4 0
349. Ditto, but with plain ivory caps .....	1 "	4 6	6 0
350. Ditto, carved .....	1 "	6 6	8 0
86. No. 342 pattern, but in the best colours, assorted opaque and transparent, with plain ivory caps. (This pattern we also have cut in a variety of ways, and with fancy caps) .....	1 "	6 6	8 0
90. Cased, colours, beautifully cut and mounted with carved ivory caps .....	1/2 "	16 0	17 6
95. No. 342 cut octagon and stoppered, packed in glass lid boxes with gilt tipped divisions .....	1 "	6 6	8 0
399. No. 342 cut in 12 varieties and with carved ivory caps (very choice), in boxes as 95 .....	1 "	10 6	12 0
92. 1 1/2 oz. Jars, in cased and coloured glass, handsomely cut in, and with globe stoppers to match .....	..	20 0	24 0
93. 2 1/2 oz. ditto, with polished stoppering .....	..	33 0	40 0
97. Globe pattern, green, blue, and amethyst, with fancy polished boxwood tops .....	1 "	2 9	4 0
98. Ditto ditto, cut at bottom, with ivory tops .....	1 "	4 6	6 0
99. Ditto ditto, cut in various patterns, with carved ivory top, in glass top boxes .....	1 "	12 0	14 0
435. Ditto ditto, cased and cut in various patterns, glass stoppers fitted to carved ivory tops .....	..	20 0	22 0

## SMELLING BOTTLES—continued.

### FINE WICKER (per doz.)

$\frac{1}{2}$	Watch pattern, ruby glass, open wicker, metal top .....	22/6
$\frac{2}{1}$	Fig ditto ditto ditto .....	23/
$\frac{2}{2}$	Ditto larger, white glass, close wicker, ditto .....	25/6
$\frac{1}{2}$	Hand ditto, ruby glass, open wicker, ditto .....	23/
23.	Globe pattern, small blue glass, open wicker, ditto .....	23/
15.	Pyramid, 1 oz. size, close wicker, ditto .....	21/
$\frac{15}{1}$	Ditto 2 oz. „ blue glass, open wicker, ditto .....	26/6
$\frac{10}{1}$	Cologne, 4 oz. „ white ditto, ditto, ivory top .....	26/
$\frac{10}{1}$	Ditto 4 oz. „ blue ditto, ditto, ditto .....	29/
$\frac{10}{1}$	Ditto 4 oz. „ ruby ditto, ditto, ditto .....	32/

### SMELLING BOTTLES, IN CASES (per Doz.)

	Smallest Quan- tity.	Empty.		Filled.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
63. Common moulded stoppered, in leather cases .....	1 doz.	2	6	3	6
64. Best ditto out .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	3	6		
65. Ditto ditto in case .....	do.	5	6	7	0
66. Ditto cut stoppers and bottles .....	do.	4	6		
67. Ditto ditto in morocco case .....	do.	6	6	8	0
75. Plain moulded Preston bottles, with pressed stoppers .....	do.	3	9	5	6
76. Ditto in morocco cases .....	do.	9	0	10	9
70. No. 66, in Scotch cases (very handsome) .....	do.	16	0	17	6

### VINAIGRETTES.

51. Small Cut .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	4	0	5	0
52. Ditto, in morocco case .....	do.	6	0	7	0
54. Large Cut .....	do.	5	0	6	6
54. Ditto, in morocco case .....	do.	7	0	8	6
55. Cut fluted bottle, with diamond cut stopper .....	do.	5	6		
56. Ditto, in morocco case .....	do.	8	0	10	6
57. Large Cut, in Scotch cases .....	do.	12	6	14	0
58. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cut, cap'd, and stoppered bottle for Vinegar, Chloroform, &c. .....	$\frac{1}{4}$ doz.	10	6	17	6
59. Ditto, in morocco cases, filled with aromatic vinegar .....	do.	..	..	20	0
60. The Original Aromatic Vinegar, wrapped .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ doz.	..	..	16	0
61. Cut Globe Bottles, with diamond cut stoppers .....	do.	6	0	8	0
457. Globe pattern, green, blue, and amethyst, with diamond cut stopper, in glass top boxes .....	1 doz.	6	0	8	0
458. Ditto, cased and cut in various patterns, glass stoppers, fitted to carved ivory tops .....	do.	20	0	22	0

### OTTO OF ROSES BOTTLES.

461. One dram, neat cut and stoppered ..... 4/ per doz.



# JOB GOODS.

## FRENCH PUFFS, for BOXES—

1½	2	2½	3	3½	4 in.
2/	3/	4/	5/6	8/	12/, less 15 per cent.

FRENCH SHIP ENEMAS, in Tin boxes, 2/9 each; usual price 3/6.

LONG NECK 1/ LAVENDER BOTTLES, 9/ per gross.

WICKER COVERED COLOGNE BOTTLES, 2 oz. 5/, 4 oz. 6/ per dozen.

6 oz. ROUND WOOD TOP POMADE BOTTLES, 4/6 per dozen.

TONIC BALLS, made of Quassia Wood, 8/ per gross.

FIVE-HOLE LEECH-BITE VULCANIZED INDIA RUBBER TEATS, in quality equal to best French, 2/ per dozen; 22/ per gross.

BLACK INDIA RUBBER TEATS, Old Style, 8d. per dozen; 7/6 per gross.

FRENCH SYPHON ENEMAS, Second Quality, 2/ each.

MOCMAIN TRUSSES, in a variety of sizes—single, 1/; double, 1/6 each.

GRADUATED TUMBLERS, usual style, accurately graduated, but of inferior glass, 4/ per dozen.

IVORY LETTER CLIPS, 3/ per dozen.

POMADE DIVINE BOTTLES, 10d. per dozen.

GUM BOTTLES, with Brushes, usual size, fluted pattern, assorted Flint Blue, Green, and Amethyst, 7/6 per dozen.

LAURENT ST. MARTIN'S PASTILLES, in small boxes, 3/ per dozen; in large boxes, 6/ per dozen. Each box of Pastilles has a burner.

Ditto Ditto PASTILLE PAPERS, in large boxes, 6/

QUASSIA TONIC GOBLETS, assorted Five sizes, some very large, 10/ per dozen. *We will not sell less than one dozen assorted at this price.*

Parties wishing to avail themselves of these bargains must be good enough to write by an early post. *Jobs* are invariably sold in four days.

Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, London.

# ANDERSON'S PREPARATIONS.

## LITHIA AND CERIUM.

Messrs. Anderson are preparing extensively Carbonate of Lithia and Oxalate of Cerium.

## LITHIA WATER,

Prepared as directed by DR. GARROD, retail 5/ per doz.; to the Trade 3/ per doz.

**Pulv. Ext. Coloc. Co., P.L. 1836.**

10/ per lb.

This preparation is recommended to the Trade in all confidence of its giving great satisfaction. It is made in strict accordance with the pharmacopœia, and none but the best materials are used, viz., Pure Ext. Coloc., Virg. Scammony, and Ext. Aloes Socot Aq.

**Oleum Castanei Caballini,**

(OIL OF HORSE CHESNUTS.)

20/ per lb.; 1/1½ bottles 9/ per dozen;  
2/9 bottles 24/ per doz.

Oil of Horse Chesnuts was first introduced into England by us as an external application for gout, rheumatism, &c. It is the ethereal product of the English nuts, made with great care. With each bottle accompanies testimonials of its success in numerous cases of gout, &c.

**Chlorodyne,**

20/ per lb.; 1/6 per oz.

This preparation is made from the formula of Dr. Ogden. It is not sold to imitate any other make, but Messrs. Anderson believe it to be as good as any made.

**Tr. Aurant, P.L.**

2/4 per lb.

T. & E. A. have submitted this preparation to the criticism of the first medical men in London, all of whom have pronounced it superior to any other make.

**Quassia Chip,** 10/ per cwt.

**THOMAS & EDWIN ANDERSON, Manufacturing Chemists,**

30, DUKE STREET, MANCHESTER SQUARE,

And through MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, Bow Lane, London; and also from JOHN G. JACKSON & Co., 1, Cross Street, Finsbury; and 4, Cleveland Square, Liverpool.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS OF AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

**FREEMAN BROTHERS,**  
**LIQUID VEGETABLE ANNATTO MANUFACTURERS,**  
COLLINGWOOD STREET, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, LONDON, S.

(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1829.)

Pharmacopœia Preparations. Drugs and Chemicals. Superior Liquid Vegetable Annatto, for colouring Milk. Agricultural Chemists are informed FREEMAN BROTHERS' Preparation is the *original Liquid Colouring*. Sweet Essence of Senna. Acidulated Syrup of Tolu. Perfumed Toilet Vinegar, or Hair Wash.

Priced List forwarded. Export and all orders promptly executed. Discount according to quantity.

SHOW CARDS AND COUNTER BILLS SUPPLIED.

**AGENTS FOR DOWMAN'S BUTTER POWDER.**

**Important to Druggists and Proprietors of Patent Medicines.**

## CHEAP AND ELEGANT PRINTING.

Ten thousand Handbills for a pound. Plain Labels, with name and address, in sheets, at 6d. per 1000. Druggists' Retail Labels, in sheets, gummed, at 1/ per 1000. Wholesale Druggists' Labels, in sheets, at 1/ per 1000. Every kind of Label printed, gummed, and cut at truly moderate prices. Contracts entered into with Medicine Proprietors, by which they may effect a great saving.

**COURT PLAISTER AND GOLD-BEATER'S SKIN**, in cases or wrappers, to retail at 1d., 2d., 3d., 4d., 6d., and 1/ each, for Wholesale and Export, cheaper than any other house, and the quality second to none.

**W. LAMACRAFT & Co.,**  
**CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' PRINTERS AND LABEL WAREHOUSE,**  
6, UPPER RATHBONE PLACE, OXFORD STREET,  
OFFICES AT NEWTON ABBOTT.] **LONDON.**



**CORN AND BUNION PLAISTERS.**

	Each.		Dozen.			
	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
26. Amadou Corn, in shouldered gold boxes of 12 each.....	..	..	0	3	6	
27. Ditto Bunion, in ditto ditto of 6 each .....	..	..	0	3	6	
28. Ditto Corn, in fancy glass lid boxes of 1 gross .....	3	0	1	13	0	
29. Ditto Bunion, in ditto ditto of $\frac{1}{2}$ gross .....	3	0	1	13	0	
30. Felt Corn, in fancy shouldered boxes of 12 each .....	..	..	0	4	0	
31. Ditto Bunion in ditto ditto of 6 each .....	..	..	0	4	0	
32. Ditto Corn, in fancy glass lid boxes of 1 gross .....	3	3	..	..	..	
33. Ditto Bunion, in ditto ditto of $\frac{1}{2}$ gross .....	3	3	..	..	..	
34. Corn Rubbers (bone handles) .....	..	..	0	3	9	
40. White Felt, thin, for soft corns, in glass top boxes of 1 gross.....	3	0	..	..	..	
41. Ditto of 1 doz., with new style label, in shouldered gilt boxes; packed in glass top boxes of 1 doz. ....	..	..	0	3	9	
42. Felt Corn, with India rubber band, which does away with gela- tine, &c. ....	..	..	0	7	0	
43. Ditto Bunion, ditto .....	..	..	0	7	0	

**R. B. EDE & CO'S. COURT PLAISTERS.****BLACK OR TRICOLOURED.**

	Per Doz.
470. Penny size, in new style envelopes, in glass top boxes of 6 dozen .....	8/
343. Threepenny ditto, in glass top boxes of 2 dozen .....	2/
344. Sixpenny ditto, ditto 1 dozen .....	4/
362. One Shilling size, in gold lettered morocco cases, with two pockets and silk covered elastic bands (the case is large enough for cards, &c.) .....	8/

**R. B. EDE & CO'S. GOLD BEATER'S SKIN.**

469. Packed as Court Plaister 470 .....	8/
49. Ditto ditto 343 .....	2/
50. Ditto ditto 344 .....	4/

**Black Handled Hair Brushes, in imitation of Buffalo Horn,  
per Dozen.****OVAL SHAPE.**

No.	250	236	53	72
Per dozen.	16/	22/6	35/	54/

**HOLLOW BACK OVAL.**

100  
32/

**COBURG FANCY.**

91  
35/

**OVAL, INLAID WITH PEARL, &c.**

246	235	56
21/	30/	42/

**DITTO, DITTO, CLOTH.**

	171		216
Plain, 10 row.....	31/6	Inlaid, 10 row.....	38/

**Morgan Brothers, 21 to 23, Bow Lane.**

ESTABLISHED

A.D. 1826.

# THE CITY SPREAD PLAISTER WORKS.

## WILLIAM MATHER,

Pharmaceutical Chemist,

### WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES DEALER, COURT PLAISTER, GOLD BEATERS' SKIN, & SURGICAL PLAISTER MANUFACTURER,

*Spread on Leather, Cloth, Silk, and Paper, by Steam Power,*

130, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

Manufactory, 109, Chester Road, Manchester.

The Balsamic Plaisters are manufactured of the same kind of ingredients as those sanctioned and ordered by Dr. Andrew Smith, Director General to Her Majesty's Army and Navy Ordnance Medical Department, for the use of the Soldiers and Marines in Scutari Hospital.

**MATHER'S ROYAL BALSAMIC PLAISTERS.***(On Leather).*

Heart Shape, No. 1	2	3	3½	4	5
per doz. 8d.	1/	1/4	2/	2/8	4/
Long Shape, No. 1	2	2½	3	4	5
per doz. 10d.	1/4	2/	2/8	4/	6/
Ovals ..... No. 1	2	3			
per doz. 1/4	2/8	4/			
Saddle Shape, No. 1	2				
per doz. 4/	8/				
Wrist or Knee, No. 1	2				
per doz. 1/6	3/4				
Emp. Plumbi for Ladies Breasts, No. 1	2				
per doz. 2/8	4/				

**TONIC PLAISTERS, on Strong Cloth, in ¼ gross boxes.**

Heart Shape .... No. 1	2	3	4		
per gross 6/	7/	9/	10/		
Long Shape .... No. 1	2	3	4	5	
per gross 7/	9/	11/	14/	18/	

**EMP. ROBORANS, on Cloth.**

Long Shape, .... No. 1	2	3	4	5	
per gross 9/	12/	16/	18/	24/	

**EMP. CALIFACIENS, on Cloth.**

Heart Shape .... No. 1	2	3	4		
per gross 6/6	9/	12/	18/		
Long Shape .... No. 1	2	3	4	5	
per gross 9/	12/	16/	18/	24/	

Also every other description of Plaister used in Pharmacy, spread on Leather or Cloth, in all sizes and shapes.

**GOLD BEATERS' SKIN.***(In Handsome Embossed Wrapper).*

In Wrapper ..... No. 1	2	3	4		
per doz.					
per foot.					

**MATHER'S CHEMICAL FLY PAPERS.**

20/ per 1000.

**MATHER'S INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES.**

No. 1, 16/ per doz. No. 2, 8/ per doz.

**SPREAD PLAISTER LIST.**

Emp. Adhæsivum, on Shirting			
" " Swansdown			
" " Moleskin			
" " Black Cloth			
Emp. Roborans ... on Shirting			
" " Swansdown			
" " Moleskin			
Emp. Saponis .... on Shirting			
" " Swansdown			
" " Moleskin			
Emp. Cerat Saponis on Shirting			
" " Swansdown			
" " Moleskin			
Emp. Califaciens ... on Shirting			
" " Swansdown			
" " Moleskin			
Universal Corn and Bunion Plaisters	s.	d.	
in 1½ dozen boxes.....per doz.	1	4	
" in 3 dozen boxes..ditto	0	8	
Mather's Hospital Plaister, on Black Cloth .....			
Mather's Hospital Soap Plaister, on White Cloth .....			
Ditto, on Strong Scotch Grey Linen			
Mather's Universal Poor Man's Plaister, on Strong Cloth, in 3 dozen boxes .....	per gross	12	0
Ditto, on paper, in half-gross tins .....		9	0
Issue Plaisters, 4 dozen in a box (unstamped) .....	per dozen	4	0
Ditto, loose, 250 in a box, per 1000....		5	0

**COURT PLAISTER.***In Packages and handsome Cases in every variety.*

In Wrapper, Black, No. 1	2	3	4		
per doz.					
In Wrapper, Pink..No. 1	2	3	4		
per doz.					
In Cases, No. 1	2	3	4	5	6
per doz.					
Black, Best .....					per yard
" Medium .....					"
" Common .....					"
Pink, Best .....					"
" Medium .....					"
" Common .....					"
White, Best .....					"
" Medium .....					"
" Common .....					"



## **EX EDWARD EVERETT, BOSTON.**

Just arrived, and will be landed by 16th July, several cases of the following celebrated manufactures of

### **WILLIAM BOGLE, BOSTON, U.S.,**

Hyperion Fluid, to retail at	2/6	4/6	6/	per bottle
Hair Dye . . . . .	3/6	6/6	10/6	„
Balm of Cytherea . . . . .	4/6			„

We extract the following from the "ERA :"—

#### **BOGLE'S AMERICAN HAIR PREPARATIONS.**

BOGLE'S CELEBRATED HYPERION FLUID, superior to anything for restoring, preserving, and dressing the hair; compounded from materials indigenous to America. It annihilates scurf and dandruff, keeps the scalp clean, and the hair in place and curl. In the nursery it is invaluable, as it does not grease or soil, as oils and pomatums do.

BOGLE'S AMERICAN ELECTRIC HAIR DYE, *proven to be the best in the world.* It is a liquid easy of application, which at once converts a red or grey hair into a most beautiful black or brown of the most natural description, without staining the skin.

BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA.—An unrivalled beautifier of the complexion, eradicating tan and pimples, and all roughness of the skin.

These excellent articles are household indispensabilities in America, where, upon account of the variableness of the climate, the inhabitants are very careful to preserve their hair and complexion.

**MORGAN BROTHERS, 21 to 23, Bow Lane.**

### **MOUSLEY'S PECTORAL COUGH PILLS.**

The above celebrated Pills, after twelve years' experience, have gained a large local sale, and are extensively forwarded to all parts of the Kingdom, by post. The proprietor wishes the sale of them to be made through the legitimate channel, viz.,—the Wholesale Houses and the Trade.

They are continuously advertised in the principal London and country papers. Chemists and dealers in medicines are recommended to obtain a small supply to meet the demand. May be had from any Wholesale House.

The following keep them in stock,—BARCLAY AND SONS; DREW, BARRON, AND CO.; HANNAX AND CO., London. WILEY AND BROWN, Coventry.

**WILLIAM MOUSLEY, Proprietor,  
REDDITCH, WORCESTERSHIRE.**

**ALBERT J. HARRIS,  
MEDICAL LABELLER AND ORNAMENTAL WRITER ON GLASS IN  
BURNISHED GOLD,  
1, LITTLE WARNER STREET, CLERKENWELL, E.C.**

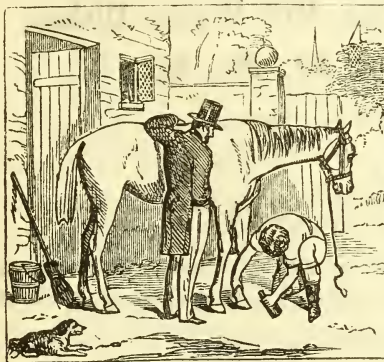
Show Jars labelled inside in the most superior manner to any design, cheaper than any other house in England. Glass Facias, Show Tablets, and very elegant Glass Labels for drawers. Orders by post or otherwise punctually attended to, and shops labelled in any part of the country at 3/ per dozen. Gold Paper Labels forwarded to any part of the country on receipt of list at 3/ per dozen, *all sizes.*

A. J. H. having been employed the last seven years at S. Maw & Son's, Aldersgate Street, City, begs leave most respectfully to inform Medical gentlemen, Chemists, and Druggists that he feels himself competent to undertake the whole of the above work in the same excellent style that he has hitherto done; he has also taken the business of his father, George Harris, the oldest established labeller, of 45, Theobald's Road, and respectfully solicits their patronage.

# ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION

## FOR HORSES AND CATTLE,

Is a certain cure for Green Wounds, Sprung Sinews, Sore Shoulders, Wind Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throats, Pinched Withers, Chapped Heels, and Lameness, or Weakness in the Legs of all kinds of Cattle, Sore Mouths in Sheep and Lambs, Fly Galls, Cuts, Wounds.  
A few applications will effect a perfect Cure.



THE LAME HUNTER.



THE ROYAL HUNTER CURED.

### SEE COPY OF TESTIMONIALS

The Royal Testimonial from C. Bryant, Esq., Manager of the Royal Stud, Cumberland Lodge, Windsor; and other Testimonials from the most eminent Horse Proprietors in England. From the Royal Hunt; T. Robinson, the owner of "Promised Land;" T. Younghusband and Son, the Great London Carriers; J. Hobbs, the Large Sheep Dealer; J. Edmonds, Wombwell's Menagerie; Carver and Company, the Large Carriers, of Piccadilly, Manchester; and others.

In Bottles, 10-ozs., 2s.; and 12-ozs., 2s. 6d. each.

A Handsome Glass Frame, with Royal Hunters on Scent, with the first Dozen.

MANUFACTORY—

## SLOUGH, NEAR WINDSOR.

Wholesale Agents—**MORGAN BROTHERS.**

## ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.

If you suffer with RHEUMATISM, GOUT, LUMBAGO, SPRAIN, or BRUISE, TOOTHACHE, CHAPS, CHILBLAINS, or WEAKNESS OF THE LIMBS, it is your own fault. A few outward applications with ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION is a Certain Cure.

To be had of any Chemist for 1s. 1½d. a Bottle, or at 150, Oxford Street, and 4, Cheapside, Corner of St. Paul's. Testimonials of its merits have been received from the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and thousands of the middle and working Classes.

**Wholesale Agents—MORGAN BROTHERS.**



# SHERWOODS

**GIVE A LARGE LIGHT—BURN TWELVE HOURS.**

ARE RECOMMENDED FOR USE

**As Night Lights. For Nursery Lamps.**

**As Passage Lamps.**

**For Heating Coffee Urns, Hot Water Dishes,**

**Waltonian Cases, &c., &c., &c.**

*Wholesale 15/ per doz. Boxes.*

## GLYCERINE SOAP.

Natural Colour, Unscented, contains Price's Glycerine stirred in after the Soap is made. Recommended as good for the Skin, and most agreeable in use both in hot and cold weather.

*Sold in Packets. Wholesale 9/3 per doz.*

## PRICE'S

**NON-GUTTERING BED-ROOM CANDLES.**

*In Boxes. Wholesale 10/6 and 32/ per doz.*

## CANDLESTICKS

*For them, 9/6 and 22/ per doz.*

**BED BUGS and PLANT BLIGHTS.**

## GISHURST COMPOUND.

Patented for killing and keeping away these and other pests, with Testimonials from well-known authorities, and directions for use.

*Sold in Boxes, 8/, 24/, and 96/ per doz.*

**DISCOUNTS ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.**

**Price's Patent Candle Company, Limited.**

CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM,  
CENTRAL TRANSEPT, FRENCH COURT AND SOUTH EASTERN GALLERY.



For Cleaning all kinds of Gold, Silver, Electro-Plate, Jewellery, &c.

**Warranted free from Quicksilver and every injurious ingredient.**

In Boxes, 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. In Canisters,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., 2s. 6d.; 1 lb., 4s. 6d. each.

THE difficulty of procuring a really good and safe Plate Powder, free from the objectionable colour of Rouge, has been long and extensively felt; indeed there are few families but have experienced some ill effects from the generality of Plate Powders hitherto introduced, most of which, on a careful examination, will be found to contain Quicksilver, or some hard gritty substance, which scratches and wears away the surface, and consequently soon diminishes the value and durability of the Plate.

In the present preparation these objections are entirely obviated, and from the flattering testimonials received from numerous parties who for very many years have tested its merits, it is strongly recommended to the attention of the Public. It will be found to give a SMOOTHNESS AND BRILLIANCY of polish that cannot be obtained with whitening or chalk, while its regular use will entirely remedy the defects of scratching, constantly caused by the use of those materials, and produce a beautiful dark polish, which once obtained, it is surprising how little time and trouble will be required for the future, an advantage which all butlers and servants will readily appreciate.

N.B.—In order to detect the presence of Quicksilver in Plate Powder, it is simply necessary to rub a little with the finger on a sovereign, when, if Quicksilver be present, it will soon be detected by leaving a silvery hue on the surface. All persons anxious for the preservation of their Plate will do well invariably to try this simple but important experiment, and whenever the above effect is produced, the use of such Powder should be strictly prohibited.

**Rumsey's Finest Rouge, in bulk, and 6d. and 1s. Fancy Boxes.**

**Rumsey's Superior Urn Powder, in ditto.**

**Rumsey's Brilliant Furniture Polish, in 1s. and 2s. Bottles.**

## W.S. RUMSEY'S CHEMICAL POLISHING PASTE,

For Cleaning Brass, Copper, Steel, Zinc, and White Metal Goods.

This incomparable Composition will be found the best in present use, from its neither containing acid nor any corroding or injurious ingredient; it gives with the greatest facility the most brilliant and lasting polish to Britannia Metal, Polished Steel, Brass, Copper, Tin, Polished Iron, Pewter, German Silver, Zinc Plates, Dish Covers, &c.

This Polish has been in general use in most families of respectability, as well as many of the Cavalry Regiments for nearly half a century, and is admitted to be the finest article for creating a *Splendid Lustre* on every kind of Polished Metal Goods.

In Pots, 6d. and 1s. each; in Tins, 4d. and 6d. each.

PREPARED ONLY AND SOLD WHOLESALE BY

**W. S. RUMSEY, Manufacturing Chemist,**

No. 3, CLAPHAM RISE, LONDON, S.

MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane; BARCLAY & SONS, Farringdon Street; EDWARDS, St. Paul's Churchyard; BUTLER & HARDING, Cheapside, Birmingham and Sheffield Manufacturers; and Retail by the principal Silversmiths, Ironmongers, Chemists, Grocers, Brush Makers, and Stationers throughout the Kingdom; also at the CRYSTAL PALACE, Sydenham, and SOHO BAZAAR, London.

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**TO THE CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.**

(ESTABLISHED A CENTURY).

**H. J. & S. BURTON,**  
**Fine Soap, Comb, and Brush Makers,**  
**AND MANUFACTURING PERFUMERS,**

*(Sons and Successors to Henry Burton, and Proprietors of all his old-established and admired articles for the Toilet).*

GENTLEMEN,

As experienced Perfumers, with the practical knowledge of years, we beg to subscribe our Firm as one of the oldest established; and as Proprietors of articles in Perfumery of acknowledged worth and repute; and also to state that it is our earnest intention to be surpassed by none in the quality and strength of our articles, considering that is the only means to secure the support of the enlightened Chemists of the nineteenth century.

Begging to subscribe ourselves, GENTLEMEN,  
 Yours respectfully,

H. J. &amp; S. BURTON.

**SOLE PROPRIETORS OF H. BURTON'S CELEBRATED SAND WASH, BALLS, AND TABLETS,**

For the hands and arms, removing all stains and redness, thereby rendering them perfectly white and soft. Patronized by the nobility and gentry. Best, 1/ each, 7/ doz.; second, 6d. each, 4/ doz. Burton's real Old Brown Windsor Soap, of rare and powerful perfume, 148/ cwt. The celebrated Glycerine and Almond Soap, the invention of Mr. H. J. Burton, in 1 lb. and ½ lb. bars and tablets. Burton's Philocuti, or incomparable Shaving Soap, noted for its soft and soothing properties. Soaps, various, Brown and White Windsor, Honey, Sunflower, Palm, Rose, Elderflower, &c. Burton's celebrated Bear's Grease, and Cold Cream, and other admired preparations for the Hair. The Floral Exquisite, a New Pomade, a compound of Rose, Jasmine, and Millefleur Pomade, in glass lid jars, 8/, 12/, 16/ doz.

We would especially call attention to our Essences, of a superior quality and strength, 12/ per lb.; in bottles, 8/, 12/, 18/, 21/, 24/ doz. Strong Jasmin, Tubereuse, Cassie, Orange, Rose, Jockey Club, Frangipanni, Ess. Bouquet, &c. Second quality, ditto, 6/6 per lb.

Burton's sparkling Extract of Wildflowers, a peculiar odour, unsurpassed as a perfume by any Vinaigre for its exhilarating and nascent powers, 8/ per lb., 4/, 8/, 12/, 18/, 24/ doz. Rifle Corps Bouquet, a new and exquisite perfume, dedicated to the Volunteers. Good Cologne and Lavender Water, 4/ per lb.; best ditto, 6/; in bottles, 4/, 8/, 12/, 18/, 24/ per doz. Bloom of Ninon a la Rose, for the complexion, 6d. and 1/ packets; 3/ and 6/ per doz. Burton's Depilatory, for effectually removing superfluous hairs, 2/6 and 4/6, 18/ and 30/ doz. The Old Firm for the finest Violet and Millefleur Powders, plain and fancy, 10d., 1/, and 1/2 per lb. Highly Perfumed Cosmetiques, in foil and slide cases, 2/, 2/6, 3/6, 4/ doz.; also the Exquisite Cosmetic and Pomade (Zouave). The everlasting Sachet, retaining its perfume by being enclosed in glass, very pretty, 8/ doz. The Turkish Powder and Persian Liquid Hair Dyes, Transparent Cakes and Sticks, Pastiles, Sponges, Court Plaisters, Teats, Capsules, Amadou Corn and Bunion Plaisters, Powder Puffs and Boxes, Hair, Tooth, Nail, and Shaving Brushes in great variety, Tortoiseshell, Ivory, Horn, and India Rubber Combs.

Burton's Extract of Honey and Rosemary; also Glycerine, Shampoo Cream for cleansing and cooling the head, from 1s. upwards; Burton's Milk of Glycerine, for the skin and complexion; also Glycerine Tablets for the hands and arms, 6d. each, 4s. dozen.

Priced Lists sent on application, which is respectfully solicited.

A Liberal Discount to Cash buyers. Enclosure orders promptly executed.

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**WHOLESALE HOMŒOPATHIC PHARMACY,**  
41, PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER,  
(ESTABLISHED 1842.)

**HENRY TURNER & CO.,**

Who have for many years enjoyed the confidence and patronage of the trade, respectfully solicit an application for CATALOGUES and PRICE LISTS from Chemists and Druggists who have a demand for HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES, CASES, BOOKS, &c., &c.

**TURNER'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA**

Has stood the test of 18 years experience, and its still increasing sale proves the estimation in which it is held.

Sold in 1 lb. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. Packets, in 14, 28, and 56 lb. Shew Boxes.

**SAMUEL HOWLETT,**

(ESTABLISHED IN 1830 BY THE LATE WILLIAM KIDSTON, SEN.)

**THE ORIGINAL MEDICAL AND GENERAL SHOP FITTER,**

1, NORTH STREET, SIDNEY STREET, MILE END, LONDON, E.

Manufacturer of every description of Medical Shop Fittings.

AIR-TIGHT GLASS SHOW CASES, SODA WATER STANDS, DESKS, &c. &c.

Dealer in Medical Glass and all kinds of Shop Utensils.

Medical Labelling, Embossing, and Writing on Glass; Specie Jars elegantly Enamelled inside.

**ALL KINDS OF SECOND HAND FITTINGS MOSTLY ON HAND.**

*Experienced Mechanics sent to all parts of the Kingdom.*

**Most satisfactory References can be given if required.**

N.B.—A number of good second-hand Spirit Jars, with Mahogany Stands now on Sale.

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FOR THE SALE OF

**HUNT'S SPECIFIC, A CERTAIN DESTROYER OF BUGS.**

A SINGLE DRESSING is guaranteed totally to exterminate every one of those disgusting Insects, whether secreted in the FLOORS, WALLS, BEDSTEADS, WAINSCOTINGS, or elsewhere. Where the Specific is applied BUGS CANNOT POSSIBLY EXIST.

Retailed in Stout Glass Bottles, 6d., 1s., and 2s. each.

Trade Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 14s. 6d. per dozen.

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY,

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Messrs. NEWBERRY & SONS; MORGAN BROTHERS, London. Messrs. JOHN J. JACKSON & Co., 1, Cross Street, Finsbury, London, and 4, Cleveland Square, Liverpool. RAIMES & Co., Liverpool, York, and Edinbro'. WILDE & SONS, Manchester. GOODALL & BACKHOUSE, Leeds. W. JACKSON, 9, Westland Row, Dublin.

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THE LARGEST PERFUMERY FACTORS IN THE WORLD.

GOLD MEDAL.

LONDON,  
1854.

A LA CORBEILLE FLEURIE.



GOLD MEDAL.

PARIS,  
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PATRONIZED BY ALL THE COURTS OF EUROPE.

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WHOLESALE DEPOT AND FOR EXPORT,  
27, CANNON ST. WEST, LONDON, E.C.

### PRICE LIST.

#### ED. PINAUD'S Fashionable Perfumes for the Handkerchief.

The yearly statement of the Customs of Paris show that ED. PINAUD & MEYER alone export nearly as much Perfumes as all the other Manufacturers, which is the best proof of the superiority of their articles.

#### EXTRACTS.

Aubépine	Héliotrope	Mousseline	Rose
Ambroisie	Hyacinth	Muguet	Roses de Turquie
Ambregis	Jasmin	Musc Ambré	Rose, Thé
Bergamotte	Jonquil	Musc Tonquin	Rose Geranium
Caprifolium	Lilas	Oeillet	Tubereuse
Carnation	Magnolia	Patchouly	Vanille
Cassia	Maréchale	Pois de Senteur	Verbena
Clématite	Miel d'Angleterre	Portugal	Violette de Parme
Eglantine	Mignonette	Réséda	Violette [Violet]
Geranium	Millefleurs	Rondeletia	Violette de Blois (Wood)

#### BOUQUETS.

Caroline	Ess Bouquet	Horse Guards	Opera
Chantilly	Fleurs des Alpes	Impératrice	Pré Catalan
Delice des Boudoirs	Fleurs d'Italie	Jockey Club	Prince Imperial
De Brighton	Fleurs de Mai	Kiss-me-Quick	Piccolomini
Duc de Malakoff	Fleurs des Indes	Louise and Marie	Queen Victoria
Elysée	Fleurs de Chine	Magenta	Solferino
Empereur	Frangipane	Nobility	West End

	Per Doz.		Per Doz.
Half-ounce Bottles ...	10/	Quarter-litre .....	104/
One-ounce ditto .....	18/	Half-litre .....	150/
Two-ounce ditto .....	30/	One litre .....	240/
Four-ounce ditto ....	54/		

Sold in bulk, in bottles of  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  lb.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., and 1 lb., or in  
 Tins from 1 gallon upwards,  
 at 14/ per lb. all round.

# ED. PINAUD'S FAVOURITE TOILET SOAPS.

Ed. P. & M. can boast of being the Proprietors of the Largest Perfumery and Fancy Soap Manufactory in the World. It is considered one of the curiosities of Paris, and visited as such by strangers from all countries. Tickets must be previously obtained at 298, Rue Saint Martin, Paris.

## Ed. PINAUD'S EAU DE COLOGNE.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Extra forte .....	22/	In wicker bottles,	
Des Princes .....	40/	30/, 54/, and 96/	

## Ed. PINAUD'S LAVENDER WATER.

Ambré, Blanche, Royale, Extra forte, &c.	
18/ 24/ 36/ 48/ & 54/ per doz.	

## Ed. PINAUD'S TOILET VINEGAR.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Aromatic Vinegar 18/		Oriental Vinegar 18/	

## Ed. Pinaud's Renowned Hair Washes.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Eau Athénienne.. 18/		Eau Végétale des	
		Roses..... 26/	

## BRILLANTINE.

A new Composition to give a lustre to the Beard or Hair without greasing, 15/, 18/, and 30/ per dozen.

## POMADE HONGROISE.

White, Blond, Chatin, Brown, or Black, at 12/ per dozen.

## Ed. Pinaud's Preparations for the Hair.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Philocomes... 3/6	12/	Pomade Violette	
Pomade Chinoise,		de Parme .....	18/
18/ 24/		Crème Nutritive..	18/
Bears' Grease..... 18/		Pomade Duchesse	30/
Pomades in bulk at 10/ per lb. all round.			

## Ed. Pinaud's Highly Perfumed Hair Oils.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Round bottles..... 3/		Round bottles .....	9/
Ditto .....	6/	Ditto .....	12/
Fancy ditto..... 6/		Ditto .....	24/
Perfumed Oils, in bulk, at 10/ per lb. all round.			

## Ed. Pinaud's Hard Pomades or Cosmetiques.

*Pink, White, Blond, Chatin, Brown, or Black.*

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Oval size..... 3/	6/ 12/	Cire à Moustache.. 3/	
Round ditto, 9/	12/ 24/	Compt. Algerienne 18/	

## BANDOLINE.

Pink or White, at 3/ and 6/ per dozen.

## UNCOVERED FANCY SOAPS.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Half Monsters..... 3/		Monster.....	6/
Family Soap, pink		Amande, bise-	
or white .....	3/	amère .....	4/
Guimauve Mous-		Fleurs d'Amandier	4/6
seux .....	3/	Washballs .....	6/
Guimauve, vérita-		Transparent Balls	18/
ble .....	4/	Sand Soap, oval...	3/

## COVERED FANCY SOAPS.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Amande .....	6/	Aux Lichen .....	12/
Rose Végétale.... 6/		Des Demoiselles..	12/
Millefleurs .....	6/	Impératrice.....	15/
Amande .....	9/	Violette de Parme	15/
Rose Royale .....	6/	Suc de Laitus.....	15/
Medicale .....	9/	Rose de Turquie... 18/	
Assorted Perfumes	12/	Bouton de Rose ... 24/	

## SHAVING CREAM.

	Per doz.		Per lb.
IN PORCELAIN POTS.		IN BULK.	
Crème d'Amande 12/		Crème d'Amande.. 3/	
Crème Suc de		Crème Ambrosiale	3/6
Laitus..... 15/		Naples Soap .....	4/
Crème Ambrosiale 18/			

## Ed. Pinaud's Preparations for the Skin.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Cold Cream .....	12/	Rice Powder, in	
Strawberry ditto 24/		boxes .....	18/
Milk of Roses ... 15/		Strawberry ditto,	18/
Blanc de Lys .... 15/		Ditto .....	36/
Amandine..... 18/		Poudre Violette de	
Violet Powder,		Parma, in boxes	24/
packets 6/		Vinaigre de Rouge	3/
Rice Powder.. „ 9/		Ditto .....	6/
Strawberry ditto, 12/		Ditto .....	9/
Poudre Violette de		Ditto .....	12/
Parme.. in boxes 18/		Depilatory Paste...	21/
Fards, Rouge or Blanc, 6/ 12/ 24/ 48/ 72/ & doz.			

## Ed. Pinaud's Preparations for the Teeth.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Powder, in boxes. 6/		Elixir Dentifrice	
Ditto .....	9/	Hygienic.....	21/
Ditto, Balsamique 9/		Eau de Botot .....	21/
Charcoal ..... 6/ & 9/		Opiat ..... 6/ 9/ & 12/	
In porcelain box.. 12/		Elixir Odontal giq. 18/	

## MISCELLANIES.

	Per doz.		Per doz.
Paper Sachets,		Pastilles..... 6/ and 12/	
3/, 6/, 9/, 12/, and 24/		Lip-salves .. 6/ and 12/	
Glove Sachets..... 30/		Fumigating Paper. 12/	
Satin ditto, 30/ and 60/		Vetivert..... 3/	
Sachet baskets .... 12/		Perfumed Almanack 4/	





# A. & F. PEARS,

INVENTORS OF THE GENUINE

## TRANSPARENT SOAP,

### PERFUMERS AND SOAP REFINERS.

FOR WASHING.

Square Cakes, 3 Sizes.

Oval Tablets, ditto

And Balls.

FOR SHAVING.

Round Cakes, 3 Sizes.

And Shaving Sticks, ditto.

ALSO FOR WASHING.

**SQUARE CAKES AND OVAL TABLETS,**

PERFUMED WITH OIL OF ROSES.

Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Manufactory,

**91, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY,**

THREE DOORS WEST OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM, LONDON.

**PEARS'S SHAVING STICK** produces, with hot or cold water, an instantaneous, unctuous and consistent lather, softens the beard and renders the process of shaving more rapid, easy, and cleanly than the old mode of using the brush and dish. Prices of Shaving Sticks in cases 1s. and 1s. 6d. each, and upwards.

**PEARS'S TRANSPARENT SOAP** surpasses all others for Toilet purposes, imparting a most agreeable odour and softness to the skin.

This Soap will be found especially adapted for gentlemen travelling, as it will produce a good lather in the hardest water, and is more durable than any other.

Prices, in tablets, 1s. each and upwards; made also in cakes suitable for the shaving dish from 1s. each.

To avoid counterfeits, observe that the Genuine Transparent Soap can be procured at the Inventor's Manufactory, as above.

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J. & E. ATKINSON, 24, Old Bond Street.

R. LOW & SON, 330, Strand.

W. EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard.

R. HENDRIE, 12, Tichborn Street, Haymarket.

J. SANGER, 153, Oxford Street.

MESSRS. BARCLAY & SONS, 95, Farringdon Street.

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MESSRS. SUTTON & Co., Bow Church Yard.

*And most respectable Chemists and Perfumers in Town and Country.*



**NO. 1, 2, 3,** is **J. ALDERMAN'S PATENT GRADUATING ELASTIC COUCH**, shown in different positions: it is fitted with two, three, or four distinct graduating actions, by which an Invalid can be graduated to any position, without being touched by the nurse, and free from all pressure, so that a patient cannot possibly become bed-sore by long confinement.

**No. 5, 5,** is **J. A.'s PATENT GRADUATING, ELASTIC, SELF-ADJUSTING CHAIR**, which like the couch, is made to follow nature in every respect—the back, the arms, the seat, and leg rest being made to work altogether, so that not a muscle of the patient need be disturbed. The arms are also made to put on and off, so that the patient can get on and off from either side while the leg-rest is up.

**No. 6** is **J. A.'s IMPROVED EXERCISING HORSE**.

**No. 7,** is **J. A.'s IMPROVED SELF-PROPELLING CHAIR**, which renders an Invalid perfectly independent, being able to run from room to room without any assistance.

**No. 8, 8,** is **J. A.'s PATENT PORTABLE EQUILIBRIUM CARRYING CHAIR**, which enables an Invalid to be carried up and down stairs with perfect ease and safety. The chair always adjusting itself, enables the two persons who carry to walk up and down stairs in the usual way, quite erect, with their arms straight down, which avoids any strains upon their muscles. It is also an easy chair for the room when the handles are off.

**No. 9** is **J. A.'s IMPROVED FOUR-WHEEL ALBERT CHAIR**, fitted for hand or pony; the body being mounted upon C and under springs behind, and elliptic springs in front, which make it a most elegant and easy carriage.

**No. 10** is **J. A.'s IMPROVED FOUR-WHEEL BRIGHTON CHAIR**, mounted upon C and under springs both back and front, and has his new wrought-iron perches or cranes, instead of the old-fashioned wood perches. This is the most elegant and easy carriage in use.

**No. 11, 11,** is **J. A.'s IMPROVED THREE-WHEEL ALBERT CHAIR**, with and without a head, which is as elegant and easy as can be made with three wheels.

**No. 12** is **J. A.'s IMPROVED THREE-WHEEL GARDEN or BATH CHAIR**, fitted with or without a head, and of the cheapest construction.

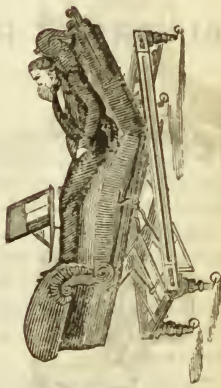
**No. 4, 4,** is **J. A.'s IMPROVED SPINAL or GENERAL INVALID COUCH and CARRIAGE**. The couch can be adjusted to any position, and has a shifting stand on easy castors for the room; so that the patient can be lifted with the couch from the stand to the carriage without being touched, so as to go out for an airing when required.



1



2



3



4







# IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COOKE & CO.'S BOTTLES, WITH PATENT PERMANENT CAPSULES.

This simple invention consists in lining Capsules of Metal, or other rigid material, with Cork, or other elastic substance; and by its application to Bottles, Jars, and similar receptacles, they are rendered air-tight, while ready access is at all times afforded to their contents, in consequence of the Capsule being removable with the utmost facility, and without detriment to its future efficiency. The inconveniences so generally complained of, as resulting from the use of Glass Stoppers, or of Corks or Bungs, which require to be fastened with resinous or other offensive material, (and are often covered with a Capsule, which being destroyed at the first opening, is useless to the consumer), will, by the adoption of

## COOKE & CO.'S PATENT PERMANENT CAPSULES,

be entirely avoided, and cleanliness, combined with great saving of labour, be secured. In order to secure their more general adoption, the prices of Bottles fitted with the Patent Permanent Capsules have been greatly reduced, and, as will be seen by the

### Reduced Prices of COOKE & Co.'s Patent Permanent Capsuled Bottles, OF THE BEST FLINT GLASS.

#### POMADES—Round, Oval, or Octagon (Per gross).

	1-oz.	1½-oz.	2-oz.	3-oz.	4-oz.	6-oz.	8-oz.
Black Cap .....	16/	17/	18/6	22/	28/	36/	48/
White Metal Cap .....	20/	21/	22/6	28/	33/	42/	54/
Boxwood or Plated Cap .....	25/	26/	28/	33/	40/	50/	66/
Ebony Cap .....	30/	31/	33/	38/	45/	56/	72/
Either of the above in Purple or Opal } Glass .....extra }	3/	3/	4/	5/	6/	8/	10/

#### COVERED JARS.

White Metal Cap .....	22/	23/	25/	30/	35/	..	..
Boxwood or Plated Cap .....	27/	28/	30/	35/	42/	..	..
Ebony Cap .....	32/	33/	35/	40/	48/	..	..

#### COVERED JARS—Squat Shape.

Boxwood Cap .....	35/	36/	38/	44/	50/	66/	84/
Ebony Cap .....	40/	42/	45/	50/	56/	75/	96/

#### MAGNESIAS.

Black Cap .....	18/	19/	21/	24/	28/	36/	48/
White Metal Cap .....	22/	23/	25/	28/	33/	42/	54/

#### ESSENCES—Round or Flat.

Enamelled Cap .....	24/	26/	28/	33/	38/	45/	54/
Boxwood or Plated Cap .....	28/	30/	33/	40/	45/	54/	63/
Gilt Cap .....	40/	42/	45/	52/	57/	66/	75/

#### CORBYN PINTS—Pale Blue Glass.

White Metal Cap .....	30/ per gross.
-----------------------	----------------

May be procured of the following Wholesale Agents:—

MAW & SON, 11, Aldersgate Street; MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, Bow Lane; G. & W. BROWN, 46, Farringdon Street; THOMAS HOLDER, 18 and 19, Cumberland Row, Walworth Road; BOURNE & TAYLOR, 35, Castle Street, Holborn; E. BENTLEY, 26, Bartlett's Buildings, Holborn; W. TOOGOOD, 37, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square; J. N. POTTOW, 3, Henrietta Street, Brunswick Square, London. J. J. JACKSON & CO., 11, Cross Street, Finsbury, and 4, Cleveland Square, Liverpool. GRIMWADE, RIDLEY, & CO., 31, Great St. Helens, London, and St. Clement's Ipswich. W. MATHER, 130, Fleet Street, London, and 109, Chester Road, Manchester. J. B. ROBINSON & SON, 17, Bouverie Street, Fleet Street, London, and Brampton, near Chesterfield. PEARCE & CO., 7 and 8, Bridge Street, Bristol. J. W. NORCROSS & CO., 91, Fulton Street, New York. W. D. GLENN, 26, South Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

**MEDICAL SHOP FITTINGS, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, &c.**

ESTABLISHED 30 YEARS.

**FILMER KIDSTON,****3, LIVERPOOL STREET, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.**

Manufacturer of every description of Medical Shop Fittings, Glass Show Cases, Soda-Water Stands, Desks, &c., &c.

Dealer in Medical Glass, Earthenware, and all kinds of Shop Utensils. An Assortment kept in Stock, both new and second-hand.

Medical Labelling, Embossing, and Writing on Glass. Most satisfactory references can be given as to style and quality.

Plans and Estimates for entire Fittings or Alterations, and the Old Fittings taken in exchange.

**Experienced Labellers and Mechanics sent to all parts of the Country.**

**LICENSED VALUER OF STOCK AND FIXTURES.**

**IMPROVED WHITE CIRCULAR FILTERING PAPER.**

No. 1, suitable for Perfumery, and for fatty articles, 1/6 per lb.; No. 2, suitable for Druggists, 1/6 per lb.; No. 3, closer wove, 2/ per lb.; No. 4, ditto, equal to Swedish, 2/ per lb. 1 and 2 are made from woollen rags; 2 and 4 are the saleable qualities; 1 and 3 are not kept in stock.

6 inches diameter, for 2 oz. funnel, about 450 sheets to lb. packet.

7	"	4 oz.	"	275	"
9	"	8 oz.	"	150	"
13	"	pint	"	100	"
16	"	quart	"	60	"

Nos. 3 and 4, being stouter than 1 and 2, run less in No to the packet.

**J. N. POTTOW, 3, HENRIETTA STREET, LONDON.**

Wholesale Agents for London: MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane. Australia: BENSON BROTHERS, Great Russell Street.

**GREAT REDUCTION**

IN THE PRICES OF

**NEW MEDICAL GLASS BOTTLES AND PHIALS,****AT THE ISLINGTON GLASS BOTTLE WORKS,****ISLINGTON PLACE, PARK ROAD.**

LONDON WAREHOUSES:—19, Bread Street Hill, Upper Thames Street, City, E.C., and 2, Upper Copenhagen Street, Barnsbury Road, Islington, N.

**E. & H. HARRIS & CO.,**

BEG TO SUBMIT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

**New Glass Bottles (clear Blue Tint.)**

3 & 4	6 & 8	10 & 12	16 ounces.
7/6	8/	13/	15/ per gross.

**Flint Glass, of a very superior quality, with lip.**

3 & 4	6 & 8	10 & 12	16 ounces.
9/6	10/6	15/	18/ per gross.

All the above any shape, plain or graduated.

**White Moulded Phials (of a very superior quality.)**

1/2 & under	1	1 1/2	2	3	4 ounces.
4/6	5/6	6/	7/	8/6	10/6 per gross.

All descriptions of Goods equally low. Immediate attention to Country Orders,—Packages Free. No remittance required until the Goods are received. Delivered Free within seven miles. Post-office Orders made payable to E. AND H. HARRIS AND Co., at the Chief Office, London. Bankers—Union Bank of London.

**2 1/2 per Cent. Discount for Cash.**



**F. S. CLEAVER,**

ORIGINAL INVENTOR OF THE

**CELEBRATED HONEY SOAP,**

IS KNOWN EVERYWHERE, AND APPRECIATED BY EVERYBODY.

**Manufacturer of every description of Fancy Soaps & Perfumery,**

THE BEST QUALITY AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

**32 & 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W.C.****CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.**

In consequence of most unprincipled imitations and dangerous compounds being sold as

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,**

And represented as "the same thing," the Profession are respectfully informed that no Chlorodyne can possibly be Genuine, unless bearing his name on the Stamp, in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the outside wrapper; and they are politely requested to see that each bottle is so distinguished at the time of purchase, to prevent disappointment, and, perhaps, disaster from using spurious compounds. DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the only Genuine, he having alone discovered and named this new agent, and confided its manufacture absolutely, solely, and entirely, to

**J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutist,**

No. 33, GREAT RUSSELL STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

**PROCKTER'S**  
**CARPET RENOVATOR,**

FOR CLEANING AND RESTORING

**CARPETS, DRUGGETS, & WOOL WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,**

Rendering them equal to New, without any injurious effect or unpleasant smell.

FOUR CAKES OF THE SOAP SUFFICIENT FOR A CARPET 20 FEET SQUARE.

Sold in Cakes, 6d. each, or 5s. 6d. per doz.

**PROCKTER'S HERBAL SEASONING,**

For flavouring Soups, Stuffing, Potted Meats, Meat Pies, Sausages, Haricots, Stews, Hashes, Game, and Wild Fowl, to be used in the same proportion as black pepper.

Sold in Bottles at 1/, 1/9, and 2/6, and Tins, 3/ each.

**GENUINE CURRIE POWDER,**

(Prepared from the Recipe of a Gentleman long resident in India.)

In Lacquered Tin Canisters, at 2/, 4/, and 7/6 each.

**LUCKNOW CHUTNEE,**

(Prepared from the Recipe of a Gentleman who for many years held a high appointment at the Court of Lucknow.) In Pots, 1/6 and 2/6 each.

**Sole Proprietor—R. E. PROCKTER, Chemist, 397, High Street, Cheltenham.**

Wholesale Agents—Messrs. DREW, HEYWARD, & BARRON, Bush Lane; W. EDWARDS, St. Paul's Churchyard; W. S. RUMSEY, Clapham Rise; MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane; and J. K. HARDY, St. John Street, Clerkenwell, London.

## Freeman's Herefordshire Condition Powders, REGISTERED.

FOR preserving Horses in Good Health, removing all Diseases of the Skin, and giving it a Fine Smooth and Glossy Appearance. Also, an excellent remedy for Horses predisposed to Gripe or Wind Colic. Coughs and Colds, Swollen Legs, Grease, Cracked Heels, Hide-bound, much Sweating, &c. &c.

One tablespoonful given the last thing at night, in their feed or mash after a hard day's work, will be found to invigorate and restore the animal to its usual condition and freshness.

**Prepared only by T. W. FREEMAN, Chemist, Ledbury,**

And Sold in Patent Boxes, with full directions—1 lb, 1s. 3d.; 2 lbs., 2s. 6d.; and in 5 lb. Canisters, 5s. each, Packages included.

TESTIMONIAL.—“The efficacy of these powders has been well tested by time. They are admirably adapted for their purpose, for we have made extensive inquiries amongst horse and cattle dealers, all of whom have borne testimony to the good effect which they have produced.”—*Sunday Times*, Jan. 29, 1860.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:—MESSRS. BUTLER & CRISPE, 4, Cheapside; and MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane, London. MESSRS. SOUTHALLS, Chemists, Bull Street, Birmingham. J. J. JACKSON & Co., Cleaveland Square, Liverpool.

*Testimonials and a supply of Counter Bills enclosed with Powders.*

**AGENTS WANTED.**

## PATON & CHARLES' SKIN SOAP

Is very durable, never loses its shape or weight, well adapted for every house purpose and for exportation. It may be had pink, white, or variegated.

**Unscented, in bars.**

**Scented, ditto.**

**Pure Curd Soap, ditto.**

**Honey Soap, ditto.**

**Old Brown Windsor, in bars.**

**Ditto, double scented.**

**Ditto, triple scented.**

**Every description of Fancy Soap.**

MANUFACTORY:

**THAMES TUNNEL SOAP, CANDLE, AND OIL WORKS,**  
148, WAPPING, LONDON, E.,  
**Or through MORGAN BROTHERS, BOW LANE.**

**THE ORIGINAL (Gell's) DALBY'S CARMINATIVE,**

*17s. per Dozen, usual Discount—Showcards.*

**F. NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1746.

“THE LANCET STATES”

“THIS IS SUPERIOR TO ANYTHING OF THE KIND KNOWN.”



**PATENT  
CORN FLOUR.**

**STARCH POWDER,**

The most wholesome part of the best Indian Corn, prepared by a process Patented for the Three Kingdoms and France, and wherever it becomes known obtains great favour for Puddings, Custards, Blanc-mange; all the uses of the finest Arrow-root; and especially suited to the delicacy of Children and Invalids.

Packed in 6 lb. parcels of  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ , or 1 lb. packets; cases, 12 lbs.; boxes, 36 lbs. mixed or all one size packets.

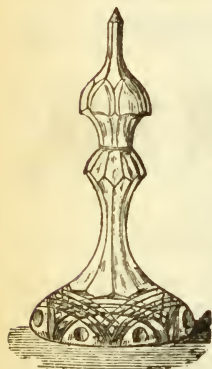
For Violet Powder, the finest and purest that is made; packed in 7 lb Papers and in 28 lb Bags, at 40/ per cwt., may be had from any Wholesale Druggist at same price.



# THE PERFUME LAMP

OR

## PHILOSOPHICAL PASTILLE.



By means of this simple and ingenious little ornament, the same quantity of scent that is put on one person's handkerchief is agreeably diffused through a whole apartment, whilst its disinfecting qualities render it invaluable in the Sick Room, the Dining Room after dinner, and during hot and close weather.

### MANUFACTURED IN CUT GLASS

of various patterns, to render it either a handsome ornament for the Drawing Room or a useful appendage to the Bedchamber or Hospital. No person embarking on a voyage should be without one, as it entirely removes the unpleasant odours encountered in steam-boat travelling and hot climates.



All Wholesale Perfumers, Druggists, and Sundries Dealers, &c.

## Elastic Cotton Tubular Bandage.

No. 20. In Rolls of 24 yards ..... at 1/2 per dozen yards.

**MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, Bow Lane, London.**

## R. B. EDE & CO.'S

### PERFUME LAMPS, OR PHILOSOPHICAL PASTILLE, FITTED COMPLETE.

	Smallest Quantity.	Price each.	Price per doz.
327. 2 oz. Globe pattern, flint glass, assorted colours, cut.....	..	1/10	20/
328. Ditto, cased, blue, green, or amethyst, handsomely cut ....	..	3/2	34/
329. Ditto, cased, ruby .....	..	4/	44/
346. 3 oz. Taper pattern, colours as 327.....	..	3/8	40/
330. 5 oz. Toilet patterns, handsomely cut flint.....	..	4/10	53/
333. 5 oz. ditto cased ruby.....	..	9/	98/
338. 5 oz. elegant Tapered pattern, polished stopper, colours as 328 ..	..	7/	76/
339. Ditto, ditto, extra cut and finished.....	..	8/	87/
335. Extra Platina Spheres .....	..	..	12/
334. Eau a Bruler, for burning in above, 10 dr. round bottle ....	1/2 doz.	1/3 doz.	7/6
47. Ditto, in 4 oz. Oxford oval .....	1/4 „	..	21/

We now supply with orders of not less than one dozen assorted Lamps a very handsome Show Card, which we shall be happy to forward to any of our friends who have already bought the necessary quantity.

**Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, London.**

By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.



# CONDY'S PATENT FLUID.

OR

## NATURAL DISINFECTANT.

*Adopted by the Council for India, the General Board of Health, and most Public Institutions,*

**DISINFECTS AND PURIFIES EVERYTHING—  
SOLID, LIQUID, OR ÆRIFORM.**

**One Gallon makes 200 Gallons adapted for use.**

Green Fluid, in bottles .. 6d. ½-pts., 1s. pts. 2s. qts., or 5s. per gal. }	} Making 200 Gallons of Disinfecting Fluid.
Crimson, stronger and purified..... } 1s. „ 2s. „ 4s. „ 10s. „ }	

## CONDY'S PATENT HEALTH POWDER

IS HARMLESS AND INODOROUS,

Purifies the atmosphere, destroys offensive smells, and greatly enhances the value of all organic matters intended for manure.

*Sold in Bottles, 2 lbs. 1s. 6d.; 4 lbs. 3s.; per cwt. 36s.*

## CONDY'S PATENT OZONISED WATER, FOR THE BATH AND TOILET,

Allays irritation of the skin, removes all secretions, destroys offensive odours, imparts a sensation of purity to the mouth, and has an effect on the frame at once purifying and exhilarating.

**Wholesale and Retail Agents, J. BELL & Co., 338, Oxford Street;  
Wholesale only, MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane, E.C.**

And sold by all first-class Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

**CHEMICAL WORKS, BATTERSEA, S.W.**



**ESTABLISHED 1824.**

# NEEDHAM'S CELEBRATED POLISHING PASTE.

**JOSEPH PICKERING,  
MOWBRAY STREET, SHEFFIELD.**

**(Successor to the late J. NEEDHAM),**

Sole manufacturer of the above justly celebrated Polishing Paste, which is warranted to clean and give a fine polish to all kinds of Brass, Copper, Tin, German Silver, and Britannia Metal Articles, Harness Ornaments, Carriage Glasses, Windows, &c., &c.

Retailed in Pots at 6d. and 1s., and in Tin Boxes at 2d. each.

N.B.—As there are many imitations of NEEDHAM'S POLISHING PASTE, see that the Signature is on the Label on the top of the Pot, without which none is genuine.

*Joseph Pickering*

## PICKERING'S CELEBRATED FURNITURE POLISH,

For cleaning all kinds of Cabinet and French Polished Furniture, Papier Mâché, Oil Cloth Table Covers, Japanned and Varnished Goods, &c., &c.

Retailed in Bottles at 4d., 8d., 1s., and 1s. 9d. each.

## PICKERING'S CELEBRATED PLATE POWDER,

(Warranted not to contain Mercury, or any other injurious ingredients). For cleaning and polishing all kinds of Gold and Silver Plate, Electro-Plated Articles, Jewellery, &c., &c.

In Turned Wood Boxes at 8d. and 1s. each.

**Sold Wholesale by the principal Sheffield and Birmingham Merchants,  
and the following Warehousemen in London:—**

MESSRS. MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane, E.C.  
 " W. J. DAVIES & SONS, New Weston Street, S.E.  
 " CROWDEN & GARROD, Falcon Square, E.C.  
 " ACTON & BORMAN, Shoe Lane, E.C.  
 " G. B. KENT & Co., Great Marlborough Street, W.  
 " JOHN OAKEY & SON, 172, Blackfriars Road, S.  
 " JOHN J. JACKSON, & Co., 1, Cross Street, Finsbury, E.C., and  
 4, Cleveland Square, Liverpool.

# THOMSON & BAILEY,

(C. BAILEY LATE MAKER TO BLACKWOOD & Co.)  
MANUFACTURERS OF THE

**Improved Copying, Jet Black, Blue Black, Japan, Black Bordering, Yellow, Red, Carmine, Blue, Violet, Green and other Coloured Inks.**



THE above Inks are strongly recommended as being the best in use, flowing freely from the pen, and never changing to brown, as many at the present time do.

Sold, in Spouted Glass and Stone Bottles, as Pattern, at 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s. each.

## THOMSON & BAILEY'S BLACK AND RED MUSIC WRITING INK

Is especially adapted for Music writing, and is in great demand amongst Musical Professors.

In Spouted Bottles at 6d., 1s., 2s., and 3s. each.

**Black, Red, Blue, and Copying Ink Powders to Order, Wholesale and for Exportation.**

221, UPPER THAMES STREET, LONDON,

And of MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, Bow Lane; and also from JOHN J. JACKSON & Co., 1, Cross Street, Finsbury; and 4, Cleveland Square, Liverpool.

# R. B. EDE & CO.'S SACHETS.

			PRICES, FILLED,
100.	Verbena, coloured paper and gold bands .....	1 doz. ....	3/6
101.	Ditto gold ditto and satin ribbon .....	½ „ ....	6/6
102.	Patchouly as 100.....	1 „ ....	3/6
103.	Ditto as 101.....	½ „ ....	6/6
104.	Franginanni as 100.....	1 „ ....	3/6
105.	Ditto as 101.....	½ „ ....	6/6
363.	French, in French Envelopes.....	1 „ ....	3/9
107.	Odoriferous Compound, in glass top boxes .....	1 „ ....	4/
109.	Ditto, ditto .....	½ „ ....	6/6
108.	Perforated Scotch, for wearing in Glove.....	½ „ ....	7/6
110.	Silk Sacks .....	½ „ ....	7/6
111.	Square Satin Sachets, handsome tassels.....	⅓ „ ....	16/
112.	Sachet a la Reine, circular, with rich border.....	¼ „ ....	21/
113.	Pot Pourri, 8/ per lb.		

**Morgan Brothers, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, London, E.C.**



# PAGE & TIBBS,

## PHOSPHORUS, CHLORATE POTASH, AND GENERAL CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

### 47, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, S.

*Monthly Price List of Chemicals, subject to the variation of the Market.*

#### TERMS—CASH ON RECEIPT OF INVOICE.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Acid, Acetic 1 to 7.	0	5	Cal. Chlor. Sol. . . cwt.	18	0	Morph. Mur. ....	13	6
" " Glac. 3/6	5	0	Chloroform. ....	6	6	Naphtha ..... gall.	3	6
" Benzoic. ....	1	3	" Methylated	5	6	Orpiment. ....	80	0
" Boracic. ....	3	0	Cadmii Bromid. . . oz.	1	8	Phosphorus. ....	3	4
" Citric. ....	2	6	" Iodid. "	1	8	" Amorph.	5	4
" Gallic. ....	11	0	Cupri. Sulph. cwt. 32/	44	0	Plumbi. Acet. ....	54	0
" Hydrochlor. . .	0	1½	" Nitrat. ....	2	0	" Carb. ....	0	4
" " Cby. 0 1¼			" Oxyd. Nigr. . .	2	8	" Iodid. . . oz.	1	0
" " Pur. 0 5			Creosote, Angl. . .	7	6	" Nitrat. ....	0	9
" Hydrocy. P.L.	2	0	Creta, Præcip. ....	0	5	Potass. Acet. ....	2	0
" " Scheele's	2	4	Ether, Sulph. Rect. .	4	6	" Bicarb. Hds.	0	10
" Nitric. ....	0	7	" Methylid.	2	0	" Bichrom. ....	1	2
" " Pur., P.L.	0	9	" " Chloric	3	8	" Bitart. ....	1	7
" Nitros. ....	0	6	Ferri. Ammon. Cit. .	3	9	" Chlorat. ....	1	3
" Oxalic. ....	0	11	" " Chlor. . .	2	0	" Nitrat. Pulv.	50	0
" per cwt.	0	10½	" " Tart. . .	3	9	" " pure	0	8
" Phosphor. P.L.	1	8	" Carb. Sacch. . .	2	0	" Prussiat. ....	1	8
" Pyrogallie. oz.	3	6	" " Præcip.	0	8	" Subcarb. ....	52	0
" Sulphuric. ....	0	1½	" Iodid. . . oz.	1	2	" Sulphat. ....	0	6
" " Cby. 0 1¼			" " Syrup. . .	1	8	" Superoxalat. .	1	4
" " Pur. 0 7			" Pot. Tart. . .	3	9	" Tartrat. ....	1	9
" Tannic. ....	9	6	" ct Quin. Cit. . .	2	3	Potassii Bromid. . oz.	1	0
" Tartaric. ....	2	2	" Sulph. Pur. . .	0	4	" Cyanid. ....	2	10
" " Pulv.	2	4	Glycerine, Com. . .	1	0	" Iodid. . . oz.	0	9
Alcohol, Absolute. .	4	0	" (Price's).	4	0	" Sulphid. ....	1	4
Ammon. Carbon. . .	0	8	Hydrarg. Am. Chlor.	3	2	Quinæ Disulph. How-		
" Muriat. ....	0	5	" Bichlor. . .	2	4	ard's, in 1 oz. bot. oz.	8	4
" Nitrat. ....	1	9	" Biniodid. . oz.	1	0	" 4 oz. bot. "	8	0
" Oxalat. ....	4	0	" Bisulph. . .	3	9	" 25 oz. tins "	7	11
" Sulphid. ....	1	4	" Chlorid. . .	3	0	Soda. Bicarb. Pulv. .	22	0
" Iodid. . . oz.	1	6	" cum Creta	2	3	" " Opt. . .	28	0
Antim. Crocus. . cwt.	58	0	" Iodid. . oz.	1	3	" Hyposulph. . .	0	6
" Muriat. ....	0	4	" Nit. Oxyd.	3	0	" Phosph. ....	0	6
" Oxyulph. . .	2	1	" Subsulph. . .	4	8	" Pot. Tart. Pulv.	1	2
" Potas. Tart.	2	4	" Sulph. Nigr.	2	4	Sp. Æther Nit. Opt.	2	2
" Pulv. Comp.	1	4	Iodine, Resubl. . . oz.	0	11	" " Methyl.	0	8
" Sulph. Nig.	50	0	Liq. Ammon. 880° .	0	7	" Ammon. Co. Opt.	2	0
Aqua Fortis Dup. . .	0	5	" " P.L. . .	0	4	" " Methylid.	0	8
Argent Nit. Xtls. oz.	3	8	" " Acet. Conc.	1	0	" " Fætid. . .	2	8
" Fuzed. . .	3	10	" Arsenical. ....	0	8	Strontian Carb. Pur.	2	6
" Oxyd. ....	7	0	" Opii. Sedat. ....	8	0	" Mur. ....	0	10
Arsenic Pulv. ....	20	0	" Secale Corn. . .	10	0	" Nitrat. ....	0	8
" " per brl.	17	0	" Taraxaci. ....	3	0	Sulphur Subl. . cwt.	22	0
Barii Chlorid. ....	0	10	" Plumbi. ....	0	3	" Lac. ....	0	4
Barytes Carb. ....	0	8	" Potassa, P.L. . .	0	3	" Hypochlor. . oz.	1	0
" Nitrat. ....	0	8	" Vol. C. C. Opt.	0	3	" Iodide. ....	1	2
Bismuth Trisnit. . .	6	0	Lin. Camph. Co. . .	2	8	Stanni. Mur. Sol. . .	0	8
Borax. .... cwt.	84	0	Lycopodium. ....	3	6	" " Xtls. . .	1	8
" Pulv. ....	0	10	Magnes. Calc. Opt.	1/6	2/6	" Oxyd. ....	1	0
Carbon, Bisulph. . .	1	2	Magnes. Carb. Pulv.	56	0	Zinci, Oxyd. ....	1	6
Collodion. ....	4	6	Manganes. Oxid. 12/	14	0	" Sulph. Pur. . .	0	4
Calc. Chlorinat. . cwt.	18	0	Morph. Acet. . . oz.	13	6	" Valerianat. . .	2	3

CHEMICALS NOT ENUMERATED IN THIS LIST SUPPLIED ON THE SAME TERMS.

Orders by Post promptly executed.

## H. YOUNG,

FIRST INVENTOR OF WHITE FELT CORN PLASTERS,

6d. and 1s. per Box,

No. 31, Shaftesbury Place, Aldersgate Street, E.C.,

BEGS to call the attention of Chemists and Druggists to the following prices of Corn Plasters, in glass-top boxes:—

White Felt Corn Plasters .....	2/6 and 3/6 per gross
White Felt Bunion ditto .....	7/ "
Ditto, ditto, in boxes .....	at 5/ and 2/6 per dozen
Amadou Corn, in boxes .....	2/6 "
Ditto, ditto, loose .....	2/3 "

### A Newly Invented Shape of White Felt Corn Plaisters,

In Boxes containing 15 at 1/ each, or 5/ per dozen.

The Label on each Box entered at Stationers' Hall. Cash with order. 5 per Cent. Cash.

## HOMŒOPATHY.

## THOMPSON AND CAPPER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

Supply the Trade with every Homœopathic Preparation, either in larger or smaller quantities, the purity of which is guaranteed.

Being manufacturers of the Homœopathic Medicine Chests, they are able to offer them on the most advantageous terms, and supply them either empty or filled with Medicines ready for sale. They will be happy to forward every information, Trade Lists, Terms, &c., to Chemists and others applied to for Homœopathic Remedies, Cocoa, &c. Export orders carefully packed and shipped on the shortest notice.

**THOMPSON & CAPPER, Homœopathic Chemists,**

43, BOLD STREET, AND 4, LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL.

## FUMIGATING PASTILLES,

OF VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY,

MANUFACTURED FOR THE TRADE BY

HOOPER, Chemist, London Bridge.

## THE GENUINE DR. JAMES' FEVER POWDER,

INTRODUCED A.D. 1746.—(IMITATIONS AROSE A.D. 1838.)

Prepared by the Proprietors, **F. NEWBERY & SONS,**

45, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.



It is of the utmost importance that the supply of Medicines to the Profession and the Public should in all cases be genuine. If, therefore, an *imitation* is used, of which the maximum dose is 6 GRAINS INSTEAD OF 16, it is evident a prescription so *dispensed*, cannot possess that accuracy which it is the BOAST OF THE TRADE to study and practise.

As Proprietors of THE GENUINE DR. JAMES' FEVER POWDER, we had reason some time since to believe that *its price* for dispensing, (9s. per ounce bottle,) in many cases prevented Chemists, &c., from keeping it, substituting in its stead an imitative and spurious article, which can be purchased at a much lower figure.

To remedy this acknowledged evil, and place it in the power of all to obtain the *genuine Medicine* at a reduced outlay, we have introduced a  $\frac{1}{4}$ -ounce bottle, at 3s. 4d. for dispensing.

We prepare THE POWDER FROM THE ONLY FORMULA OF THE PROCESS EXTANT, which was left in DR. JAMES' own handwriting with our great grandfather, who, as partner and co-patentee with the Doctor, conducted the business of this particular interest.

(Signed)

**F. NEWBERY & SONS.**

FOR DISPENSING, 9s. per OUNCE; 3s. 4d. per QUARTER OUNCE, usual Discount.

"'NEWBERY'S JAMES' POWDER' should always be used."—Dr. Graham's "MODERN DOMESTIC MEDICINE," 5th edition, page 38.



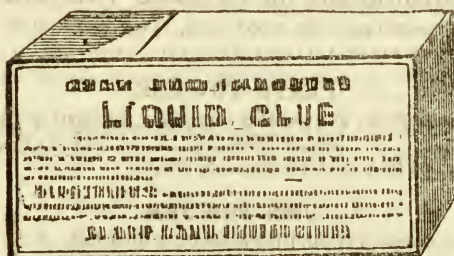
# R. B. EDE & CO., PERFUMERS AND FANCY SOAP MAKERS.

## CELEBRATED DOMESTIC PREPARATIONS.



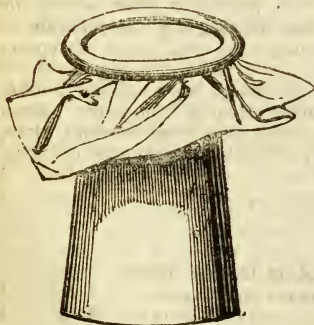
(R. B. Ede was the original inventor of this Article.)

- |   |        |     |
|---|--------|-----|
| 261. Packed in handsome diamond-shape box ..... | 1 doz. | 4/  |
| 260. Ditto ditto .....                          | 1/2 ,, | 6/8 |

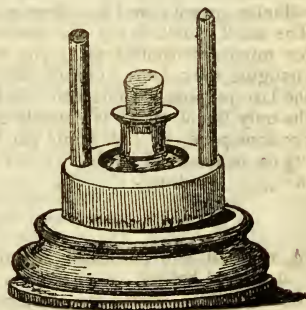


### LIQUID GLUE.

- |  |        |    |
|--|--------|----|
| 264. 10 dr. round bottle in square case, complete with brush ..... | 1 ,,   | 4/ |
| 263. 2 oz. ditto ditto .....                                       | 1/2 ,, | 7/ |



Top of No. 241.



No. 241.

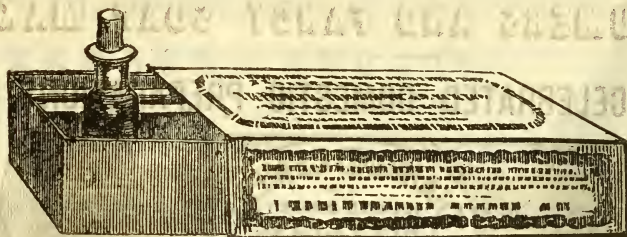
### CRIMSON MARKING INK.

This Ink is warranted chemically accurate, and therefore equal if not superior to any ever introduced to the public.

- |   |        |    |
|---|--------|----|
| 241. Is fitted in an ornamental turned wood case, with an effective Linen Stretcher attached to the lid, and containing prepared Nib, Holder, &c., packed in boxes as 242 ..... | 1 doz. | 8/ |
|---|--------|----|

Smallest Quantity. Price. per doz.

## R. B. Ede & Co.'s Celebrated Domestic Preparations.



No. 242.

### CRIMSON MARKING INK.

Smallest Quantity. Price per doz.

242. The 6d. size is fitted in a neat slide box, containing in addition to the Ink, a prepared double pointed Nib and Holder, and packed in good glass top boxes ..... 1 doz. 4/  
 243. Gold. 244. Silver. 245. Bronze Ink, each or assorted ..... ½ „ 6/6

### COLOURLESS OR CRYSTAL VARNISH.

275. Adapted for maps, paintings, fancy wood work, 1½ oz. round bottle in case, with brush ..... ½ „ 7/6

### PLATE POWDER.

Does not contain quicksilver, or any other ingredient injurious to Plate or Jewellery.

266. Small, 3/9. 267. Medium, 7/. 268. Large, 10/ per doz.  
 269. In Bulk, in 1 lb. patent packages, 2/ per lb.

### URN POWDER.

Answers the purpose thoroughly, and is the best got up article of the kind in the Trade.

270. 3/9. 271. 7/. 272. 10/.

### BENZOLE.

This Fluid removes all spots produced by greasy substances, such as oil, butter, suet, pitch, tallow, new paint, grease on furniture or clothes, caused by the friction of the hands or the head, on all kinds of silks, satins, ribbons, furs, velvets, or other fabrics, whether valuable or not; and it improves the lustre without injuring the most delicate colour. The smell, which is not disagreeable, is rather strong when used, but it disappears in a few minutes without leaving any traces. Benzole is also used for cleaning gloves, without changing the colour; to dilute colours mixed with oil; also to wash painters' brushes (for the last purpose nothing can excel it), and to remove all spots from paper. Benzole is the only liquid which is capable of removing all grease spots from drawings, plans, and precious papers. This liquid can be kept for years without losing its good qualities.

252. 2½ oz. oval corked bottle ..... 1 doz. 3/9  
 253. 6 „ ditto ..... ½ „ 7/6

### BENZINE.

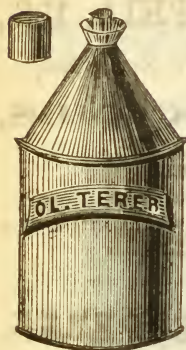
401. A rectified and perfumed Benzole, elegantly got up in 2 oz. patent stoppered bottles ..... 1 doz. 4/  
 48 Ditto ditto large size ..... ½ „ 8/

### ESSENTIAL SALTS OF LEMON.

257. Small size in glass top boxes ..... 1 doz. 3/9  
 258. Large ditto ..... 1 „ 7/6



# WHAT NO DRUGGIST SHOULD BE WITHOUT!!!



## THE NEWLY-INVENTED OPAQUE JAPANNE BALSAM AND OIL BOTTLES.

The above may be had plain or neatly labelled with Gold, to order, in any Style.

PRICE.. {	Unlabelled .....	22/ per Dozen.
	Labelled .....	25/6 „

### AGENTS.

LONDON:—Messrs. MORGAN BROTHERS; Mr. PARSONS, 25, St. Mary-Axe; Messrs. HERBERT & Co., 13, Creed Lane, St. Paul's; Messrs. J. J. JACKSON & Co., 1, Cross Street, Finsbury.

DUBLIN:—WILLIAM JACKSON, 9, Westland Row.

LIVERPOOL:—Messrs. J. J. JACKSON & Co., 4, Cleveland Square.

WOLVERHAMPTON:—Messrs. MANDER, WEAVER, & Co.

PLYMOUTH:—Mr. C. JACKSON, How Street.

**MEDICAL LABEL WAREHOUSE,**  
**R. FELL,**  
**MEDICAL LABEL PRINTER,**

Wishing to gain the confidence of the Chemists and Druggists, is willing to execute and send per Post, 1000 Chemicals (Gratis) as a means of testing superiority.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GUMMED & CUT LABELS IN STOCK.  
 ESTIMATES FORWARDED.

LITHOGRAPHIC AND COPPER-PLATE  
 PRINTING IN ALL ITS  
 BRANCHES.

**WEST SMITHFIELD, LONDON, E.C.**

**W. D. GLENN,**  
**26, SOUTH FOURTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, U.S.,**  
*Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Druggists Sundries,*  
**PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, COMBS,**  
**PURE ESSENTIAL OILS, &c.**

All Articles advertised in the "CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST" either kept in stock, or imported to order on best terms.

**IMPORTANT TO ALL SHOPKEEPERS.**

**NO MORE BAD MONEY.**

**JOHNSON'S CHEMICAL DETECTOR.**

This New Preparation is an infallible and instantaneous test for Gold and Silver Coins, Articles of Plate, Jewellery, &c., whereby it may be ascertained in a moment whether they are real or counterfeit, solid or plated.

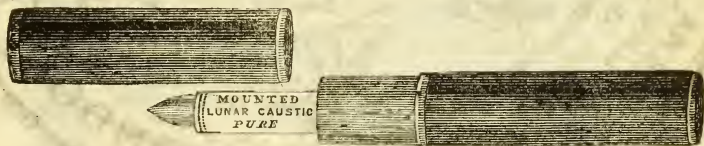
The importance of shopkeepers having at hand such an article as the above is too evident to be disputed, as by its use they may save one hundred times its cost. The fact, too, of such an unerring means of detection being in the hands of the public generally, would operate as an immense check upon the dishonest practice of uttering base coin. This liquid test is extremely easy in its application, as the cork from the bottle has only to be applied to the article to be tested, when its character is revealed in an unmistakeable manner.

**BOTTLES ONE SHILLING EACH.**

**USUAL TERMS TO THE TRADE.**

**Wholesale of Morgan Brothers, 23, Bow Lane.**

**MOUNTED LUNAR CAUSTIC.**



**To Retail at 6d. each.**

Consisting of a piece of Pure Lunar Caustic nearly half an inch long, mounted in a quill, with label. The whole in a well made card box, covered with enamelled bronze paper.

**All Wholesale Druggists, Manufacturing Chemists, and Sundries Dealers.**



Death  
to Flies,  
Wasps, Ants,  
Mosquitoes, &c., &c.

Fly  
plates or

MATHER'S  
CHEMICAL

# FLY PAPER

FOR POISONING

FLIES, WASPS, ANTS, MOSQUITOES, &c.

Directions for Use.—*For Flies, Wasps, Ants, Mosquitoes, &c.*, spread each Paper on one of Mather's Patent Trays, or a dish or plate, and keep moist with cold water two or three times a day.

CAUTION.—Remove the Tray or dish beyond the reach of children, and out of the way of domestic animals.

PREPARED ONLY BY W. MATHER CHEMIST, 109, CHESTER ROAD, MANCHESTER.

130, Fleet Street, London, E.C.,

And Sold by all CHEMISTS & OILMEN, EVERYWHERE.

CAUTION!

None Genuine without

this Signature *Wm. Mather.*

and Trade Mark.

Entered at  
Stationers' Hall.



Use  
Mather's  
Fly Paper Tray  
instead of plates or dishes, &c., &c.

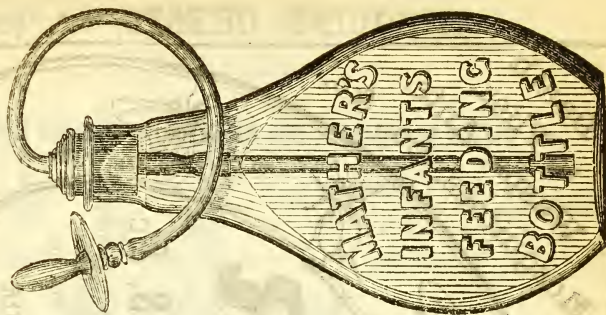
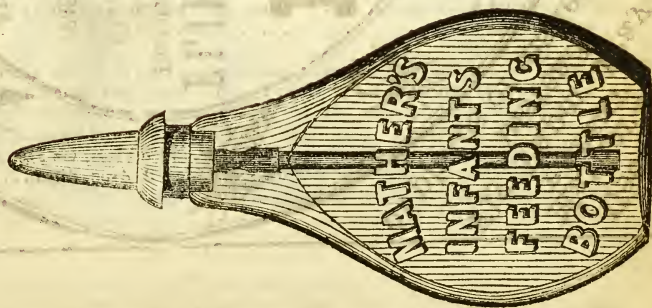
Wasps, &c., &c.

# MATHER'S INFANTS' FEEDING BOTTLES,

Are the most SIMPLE, CLEANLY, and DURABLE,  
besides being the CHEAPEST ever introduced.

MANUFACTURED BY

W. MATHER,  
130, FLEET STREET,  
LONDON, E.C.,  
109, CHESTER ROAD,  
MANCHESTER.





## MEDICINE CHESTS, &c. (each.)

### Flat N.M. Squares, Cut Stoppers, in Pull Off Leather Cases.

	No. 8 Containing 1	9 2	10 3	11 4	12 6 bottles.
1 ounce.....	1/10	1/7	2/1	2/11	3/9
2 „ .....	1/	1/10	2/9	3/7	5/1
3 „ .....	1/4	2/4	3/7		
4 „ .....	1/8	3/2			

### Sample or Surgeons' Cases.

Leather Tuck, fitted with stoppered tube bottles—

1. 6 Bottles, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.....	6/	3. 6 Bottles, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.....	7/
2. 8 „ $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.....	7/	4. 8 „ $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.....	8/6

### Leather Family Medicine Cases.

5. 4 2-ounce Bottles, measure, space, &c. ....	8/
6. 4 2-ounce and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ -ounce ditto, ditto .....	11/
7. 6 ditto ditto ditto .....	13/

### Seidlitz Cases.

1. Cloth, containing 1 each, 4 and 12 ounce green flint stoppered squares, with box-wood measure and spoon .....	1/9
2. Ditto, but with white flint bottles .....	2/4
3. French polished mahogany cases, ditto.....	3/10
4. Ditto, with lock and hinge .....	5/10

*Soda Cases at proportionate prices.*

13. Solid leather case, with lock and key, containing measure 8 stoppered bottles, white flint, viz., 4 1-oz. narrow; 1 2-oz. narrow and wide; 1 4-oz. ditto; and 4 2-dozen pill bottles, with wood tops .....	22/6
14. Ditto, ditto, 10 bottles, viz., 4 1-oz. narrow; 2 2-oz. each, narrow and wide; 1 4-oz. each, narrow and wide; and pill bottles .....	27/
15. Ditto, ditto, 12 bottles, viz., 4 1-oz. narrow; 4 2-oz. narrow and wide; and 8 pill bottles .....	28/
16. Ditto, ditto, 15 bottles, viz., 4 1-oz. narrow; 3 2-oz. narrow and wide; 2 4-oz. narrow; and 3 4-oz. wide.....	
17. Polished mahogany, containing 6 stoppered bottles, white flint, viz., 2 4-oz. each, narrow and wide, and 2 6-oz. wide.....	36/
18. Ditto, ditto, with drawer .....	13/6
19. Ditto, containing 8 bottles, viz., 1 2-oz. each, narrow and wide; 2 4-oz. ditto; and 1 6-oz. ditto .....	16/6
20. Ditto, with drawer .....	15/
21. Polished oak, containing 11 bottles, green glass, viz., 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. narrow; 2 3-oz. ditto; 1 4-oz. ditto; 2 3-oz. wide; 1 4-oz. ditto; and scale knife and measure .....	18/6
22. Mahogany ditto, white glass, viz., 5 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. narrow; 2 3-oz. ditto; 1 4-oz. ditto; 2 3-oz. wide; 1 4-oz. ditto; and scale knife and measure.....	19/
23. Polished oak, containing 15 stoppered bottles, green glass, viz., 3 1-oz. narrow; 2 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. ditto; 3 3-oz. each, narrow and wide; 2 4-oz. ditto .....	22/
24. Polished mahogany ditto, white flint .....	22/
25. Ditto, ditto .....	20/

**Morgan Brothers, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, London.**

# Schieffelin Brothers & Co.,

## NEW YORK,

Importers and Jobbers of Drugs, Essential Oils, Sponges, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, and Druggists' Sundries.

Exporters of North and South American, and East India Drugs, Gums, and Essential Oils.

They keep on hand most of the articles advertized in the "Chemist and Druggist," and will import to order any thing that may be required.

## R. B. EDE & CO.'S

# NEW STYLE POMADES,

GLASS, WITH FEET AND COVERS TO SUIT.

- |          |                                  |     |
|----------|----------------------------------|-----|
| No. 467. | 4 oz. Fluted, Urn Pattern .....  | 16/ |
| 468.     | 4 oz. Mirror, Oval Pattern ..... | 16/ |

### HAIR CLEANER AND RESTORER.

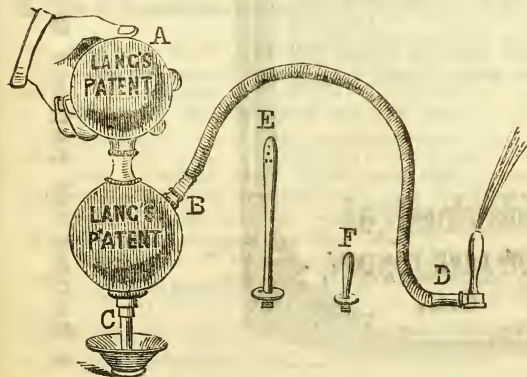
460. This new preparation is made in form of a Powder, packed in paper envelopes, in boxes of 1 dozen ..... 3/9 per dozen.

*Recommandé du Docteur Recamier des meilleures qualités Enema usé jusqu'à ce jour.*

## LANG & Co.'s

# NEWLY-INVENTED PATENT ENEMA.

*Injecting Water or Liquid at a great Improved Distance.*



This Instrument injects in a perfectly continuous stream, thereby avoiding the chance of injecting air. It also possesses the advantage of being worked by one hand on the top ball; and it requires so little pressure that the greatest invalid may use it with the utmost ease.

Retail of all Instrument Makers and Chemists.

LANG & Co.'s Solid Balls, Balloons, Foot Balls, English and Foreign Musical Toys, Combs, Bonnet Supporters, Patent Tobacco Pouches, Dress Preservers, Injection Bottles, Ear Syringes, Pocket Clysters, Milk Drawers,

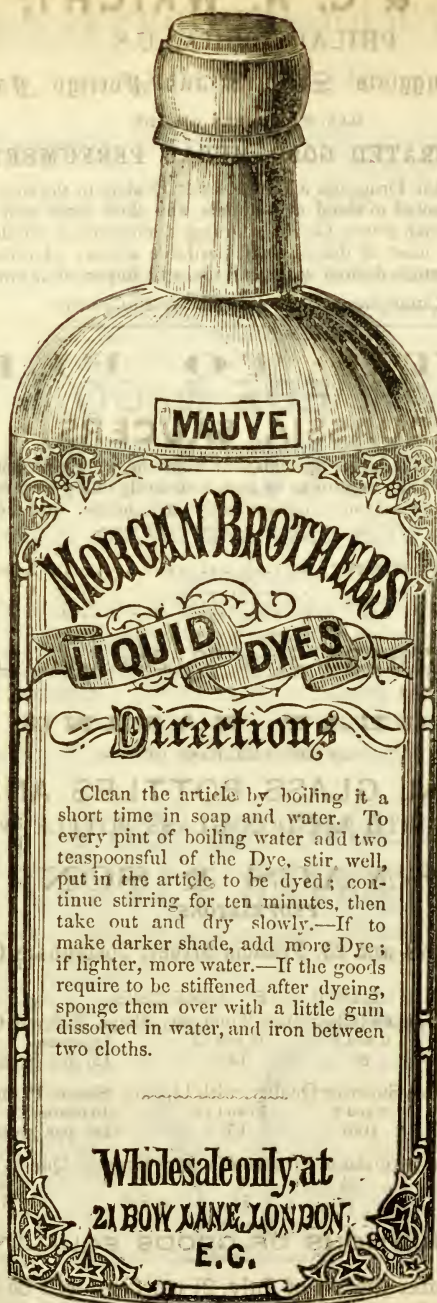
Cupplings, Truss Pads, Umbilical Pads, Fixed Air Pessaries, Pessaries with Reservoir of Air and Stop Cock, Monthly Waist Bands for Ladies, Warm Socks, Orthopædic Collars, &c.

Wholesale of LANG & Co., 26, SKINNER STREET, NEWGATE STREET, LONDON; or of MORGAN BROTHERS, 21, Bow LANE.



**R. B. EDE & CO.'S  
CRIMSON MARKING  
INK,**

Does not wash out, and is packed in Boxes complete with Pen and Holder. Sold at 6d. and 1s. each.



**R. B. EDE & CO.'S  
BEUZOLE,**

**A Rectified and Perfumed Benzole, is the best article for cleaning Gloves, removing spots of Grease, &c. In Patent Stopped Bottle, at 6d. and 1s. each.**

ALSO,

**PINK, YELLOW, BLUE, AND GREEN.**

# R. & G. A. WRIGHT,

PHILADELPHIA, U.S.,

Importers of Druggists' Sundries and Foreign Fancy Goods,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

**CELEBRATED GOLD MEDAL PERFUMERY,**

Desire the attention of the Druggists and Wholesale Dealers to the superior quality of their Perfumery, which is warranted to stand any climate, and their large and rich assortment of English, French, and German Fancy Goods. Druggists novelties at wholesale only.

We have now in stock most of the new and desirable articles advertised in the "Chemist and Druggist," and any article desired will at all times be imported at lowest rates.

*Catalogues mailed on demand free of charge.*

## DEATH TO FLIES.

### QUASSIA SAUCERS

Are in no way injurious to the larger animals, but from the peculiar virtue of the Wood, are certain death to Insects. They require to be kept constantly damp with sugar and water, and will wear for two or three seasons; consequently are cheaper and better than anything yet introduced.

No.	Size	Price	per doz.
12.	2 in. diameter	0	9
13.	3 in. "	2	0
14.	4 in. "	4	0

MORGAN BROTHERS, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, London, E.C.

### GREAT SAVING

IN THE PURCHASE OF

**NEW MEDICAL GLASS BOTTLES AND PHIALS,**  
AT THE NORTH LONDON GLASS BOTTLE WORKS.

### ISAACS & SON,

PROPRIETORS.

London Warehouses—24 and 25, Francis Street, Tottenham Court Road, W.C.

#### LIST OF PRICES.

**NEW GLASS BOTTLES (Clear Blue Tint), any Shape, Plain or Graduated.**

3 and 4	6 and 8	10 and 12	16 ounces.
7/6	8/	13/	15/ per gross.

**FLINT GLASS, of a very Superior Quality, with Lip, any Shape, Plain or Graduated.**

3 and 4	6 and 8	10 and 12	16 ounces.
9/6	10/6	15/	18/ per gross.

**WHITE MOULDED PHIALS, of a very Superior Quality.**

Size	Price	per gross.
1/4 and under.	1	4 ounces.
4/6	5/6	10/6
	6/	7/
		8/6

**ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF GOODS EQUALLY LOW.**

**NOTICE.**—On and after the 1st of July, 2½ per Cent. will be allowed for Cash within fourteen days from receipt of Goods.

Immediate attention to Country Orders. Packages Free. Remittance on receipt of Goods delivered Free within seven miles. Post Office Orders made payable to ISAACS & SON, at Tottenham Court Road. Cheques crossed "Unity Bank, Western Branch."

**ESTABLISHED UPWARDS OF 70 YEARS.**





# ELECTRO-GALVANIC HAIR AND FLESH BRUSHES.



These Brushes are a simple application of Galvanic Electricity to the skin in a pleasing and refreshing manner, giving great relief in all cases of Rheumatism, Stiff Joints, and Neuralgic pains in the Head, and preventing the Hair becoming grey.

These Brushes are made on a totally different plan to any other before the public, and under a different Patent to any yet obtained. The action is simple and effect certain, the battery being placed in the handle and connected by plates and wires to the pins, which are inserted in India rubber, giving them the same action as the ordinary Bristle Brush.

They are quite clean in use, requiring no particular attention, except merely damping the battery.

71. In Satin and Rosewood, polished .....	per dozen	96/
72. Ditto ditto Pill Volta Battery.....	„	126/
75. Flesh Brush, Pill Volta Battery .....	„	96/

These Flesh Brushes can be had to fix to the Magneto-Electric Machine, so as to be used on any part of the body, giving any amount of power.

## THE PATENT METALLIC HAIR, CLOTHES, AND HORSE BRUSHES.

The superiority of these Brushes are their thorough cleaning powers; they do not become soft in using, being made with metallic pins inserted in a bed of India rubber. They are beautifully pliable, and can be used in every way as the ordinary Hair Brushes, always retaining their stiffness.

45. Skittle pattern .....	<sup>1</sup> 30/	<sup>2</sup> ... 36/
46. Oval ditto, super .....	36/	... ..
47. Coburg ditto .....	30/	... ..
49. Truefit, or Oval.....	36/	... 42/
99. Metallic Flesh Brush, in box .....	34/	... ..

The **CLOTH** removes dust and splashes with half the usual trouble, without injuring the nap of the finest cloth.

73. Roach Mahogany .....	<sup>1</sup> 30/	<sup>2</sup> ... 36/
48. Handled ditto .....	42/	... 48/

The **HORSE BRUSH** needs only to be used to show its superior cleansing properties, doing away with both dandy and curry-comb.

74. Full sized French polished mahogany .....	48/
---	-----

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

**MORGAN BROTHERS, BOW LANE, LONDON, E.C.**

**J. W. NORCROSS & CO.,**  
**Importers of Druggists' Sundries and Fancy Goods,**  
**No. 91, FULTON STREET, NEW YORK,**

Take pleasure in informing the readers of this Journal in the United States, that they now keep in stock most of the articles advertized in it, also a full assortment of the manufactures of Morgan Brothers and R. B. Ede and Co. always in store.

**GOODS IMPORTED TO ORDER ON FAVOURABLE TERMS.**

**IMPORTANT TO THE TRADE.**

That most infectious, and disagreeable disease,

**SCABIES OR ITCH,**

Cured in **HALF AN HOUR**, and with only **A SINGLE APPLICATION**, by the use of

**PHILLIPS'S**  
**CELEBRATED GOLDEN WASH.**

The Proprietor feeling that there is a great want existing for a "Specific" to get rid of this terrible disease, and as it occurs in every town and village (more or less), having successfully proved its efficacy in curing the many who have applied to him for it, wishes to introduce it to the Trade, as being a "Specific remedy," an article which it is described to be, "for that troublesome disease Scabies." For the following reasons the Proprietor has no hesitation in asserting its preference to any other known remedy:—1st. It is only required to remain on the skin half an hour; it is then washed off, and the disease is cured. 2nd. Containing no oily matter, it does not grease or soil any article of clothing subsequently made use of. 3rd. Its non-irritant properties render its application serviceable, even upon the most delicate skins.

Supplied in Bottles, with stamp, each containing a sufficient quantity to cover an adult, with full directions. To the Trade direct from the Proprietor,

**J. PHILLIPS, CHEMIST,**  
**CHURCH STREET, SALOP,**

At the undermentioned prices:—

1 doz., 10/6, selling price, 1/1½; 3 doz., 9/6 per doz.; 6 doz., 8/6 per doz.; 12 doz., 7/6 per doz.

**WHOLESALE AGENTS.**—London: MORGAN BROTHERS. Liverpool: EVANS, SONS, & Co., and J. J. JACKSON & Co.

*Agents Wanted in every Town of the United Kingdom.*

**HUNTER'S**  
**INFALLIBLE VERMIN DESTROYER**

Cannot be excelled for Killing RATS, MICE, BEETLES, &c. Thousands of Testimonials might be given as to its efficacy

*From Mr. James Froud, Chemist, Dorchester.*

"Your Poison succeeds to admiration. It is as effective as an Infernal Machine."

*From Mr. G. W. Smith, Chemist, Glasgow.*

"I have not kept any other Vermin Killer than yours for the last four years. It is the best I ever sold."

Sold by most Chemists throughout the United Kingdom, in Packets at 2d., 3d., 6d., and 1/ each.

**WHOLESALE AGENTS,**  
**LONDON:—MORGAN BROTHERS; BARCLAY & SONS; F. NEWBERY & SONS.**



## CONDY BROTHERS &amp; CO.

15, GARLICK HILL, THAMES STREET, E.C.

LONDON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ESSENTIAL OIL MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

Drug Merchants, &amp;c.

BEG TO DRAW ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING

## PRICE CURRENT.

JANUARY, 1860.

SUBJECT TO THE FLUCTUATIONS OF THE MARKET.

## ESSENTIAL OILS.

Almonds .....	32/ lb.
Angelica .....	64/ „
Aniseed .....	12/6 „
Bergamot .....	10/ „
„ super .....	13/ „
Carraway, English .....	10/ „
„ Foreign .....	7/6 „
Cassia .....	18/ „
Cedar Wood .....	2/ oz.
Cedrat .....	1/6 „
Celery .....	6/ „
Cinnamon .....	3/3 „
„ heary .....	4/6 „
„ leaf .....	4½d. „
Citron .....	16/ lb.
Citronelle .....	4d. 4½d. oz.
„ Winter's .....	5½d. „
Cloves, English .....	4/9 lb.
„ Foreign .....	5/6 „
Coriander .....	6/ oz.
Dill .....	12/ lb.
Fennel .....	8/ „
Geranium, Indian .....	1/ oz.
„ Turkish .....	6/ „
Juniper, English .....	3/6 lb.
„ Foreign .....	5/ 8/ „
Lavender, English .....	40/ „
„ Foreign .....	4/9 6/ 9/ „
„ Spike .....	3/3 „
Lemon .....	8/to 9/ „
„ super .....	10/6 to 12/ „
Marjoram .....	10/ „
Mace (expressed) .....	5½d. oz.
Neroli Pétale .....	16/ „
„ Biggarade .....	12/ „
Nutmegs .....	9d. „
Orange .....	8/ lb.
Otto de Rose .....	18/ oz.
„ „ Virgin .....	28/ „

Parsley .....	7/ „
Patchouli, Indian .....	3/ oz.
„ French .....	4/ „
Peppermint, English .....	34/ lb.
„ Hotchkiss' .....	17/6 „
„ Jauncey's .....	13/6 „
„ American, comn. .....	10/ „
Petit Grain .....	4/ oz.
Pimento .....	2/ „
Portugal .....	13/ lb.
Rhodium .....	6/ oz.
Rosemary .....	3/4 lb.
Rose Wood .....	4/ oz.
Sage .....	10/6 lb.
Santal Wood .....	1/9 2/6 oz.
Sassafras .....	6/9 lb.
Spearmint .....	12/ „
Thyme, Red .....	3/4 „
„ White .....	5/ „
Verbena .....	10d. 1/ oz.
„ Winter's .....	1/6 „
Vetiver .....	20/ „
Wintergreen .....	22/ lb.

## FRUIT ESSENCES, &amp;c.

Celery .....	8/ lb.
Cherry .....	8/ „
Cocoa Nut .....	8/ „
Coltsfoot .....	8/ „
Currant, Black .....	8/ „
„ Red .....	8/ „
Jargonelle Pear .....	4/ „
Melon .....	8/ „
Nectar .....	8/ „
Orange .....	8/ „
Peach .....	8/ „
Pine Apple .....	7/ „
Quince .....	8/ „
Raspberry .....	6/ „
Ratafia .....	6/ „

Ripston Apple .....	6/ lb.
Strawberry .....	6/ „
Vanille .....	16/ „
Capsicine .....	4/6 oz
Gingerine .....	2/ „
Oil of Cognac, Brown .....	4/ „
„ „ „ Green .....	16/ „
„ „ Grape .....	50/ lb.
Rum, Essence .....	20/ „
Brandy, „ .....	20/ „
Assorted Quintessences, per doz. 1 oz. boxes .....	7/6 „

## SUNDRIES.

Triple Extract of Cas- sie, Jasmin, Orange Flowers, &c. ....	10/6 lb.
Violets .....	12/ „
Aromatic Vinegar ..	6/ 8/6 „
Orange Flower Water ..	9d. „
Rose Water .....	9d. „
Lavender Water .....	5/ „
Musk Pods .....	16/ 38/ oz.
„ Grain .....	40/ 70/ „
„ Seeds .....	5/ lb.
Orris Root, fine powder ..	10d. „
Tonquin Beans .....	5/9 „
Carmine .....	3/6 6/ oz.
Cochineal, Silver .....	6/ lb.
Saffron .....	48/ „
Artificial Oil Almonds ..	5/6 „
Perfumed Oils .....	9/ „
„ Pomades .....	10/ „
Gum Benzoin .....	3/6 5/ „
Balsam Copaib' .....	2/6 „
„ Peru .....	6/ „
„ Tolu .....	3/8 „
Gum, Turkey .....	60/ cwt.
„ „ picked .....	100/ „

# SODA WATER MACHINES.

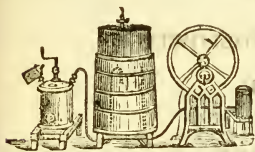
**S. BARNETT,**

(ABOVE 20 YEARS FOREMAN TO MESSRS. TYLOR,)

**23, FORSTON STREET, HOXTON,  
LONDON,**



From Thirty years' manual practice in the above branch, and having constructed most of the Machines now at work in various parts of the world, is enabled to offer more complete and durable machinery than any other maker; and by confining his manufactory to only two branches, namely, **SODA WATER MACHINES** and **Diving Apparatus**, and his whole attention being given to these branches, it must be obvious that every part is well studied, so that any derangement of parts can hardly occur. All the Machines made by **S. BARNETT** are constructed under his own superintendence, and proved to a pressure of 400 lbs. to the inch, though they do not require to work at more than 200 lbs., that being as much as the bottles will bear with safety. **S. B.** being well aware of all the requirements of persons using machinery where mechanical assistance cannot be obtained, has paid full attention to this point, as the great number of testimonials in his possession will prove. He has also lately introduced larger condensers and more powerful frames than those previously in use, while his prices have not been increased.



**The Illustrated and Descriptive Priced Catalogue forwarded on application.**

*A liberal Trade Allowance for Exportation.*

## MOORE'S PATENT VENTILATORS.

**UNIVERSALLY** adopted in Government, Public, and Private Buildings. All should apply for **Moore's Pamphlet on Ventilation**, which will be forwarded on receipt of two postage stamps.

Perfect Ventilation guaranteed, and Steam effectually removed from shop windows.

**81, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.**

Depot for the Patent Transparent and Gilt Glass Letters for **FACIAS, STALL BOARDS, WINDOWS, &c., &c.**

## HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.

**THOMPSON & CAPPER'S Homœopathic Cocoa** is prepared by an improved process from the finest Nibs only, and *is excelled by no other article assuming the same name.* It is recommended by all medical men, and possesses a delicious flavour and aroma, and has a very extensive sale. Chemists and the Trade supplied on liberal terms, also with Framed Show Cards and Counter Bills, by

**THOMPSON & CAPPER, Homœopathic Chemists,**

**43, BOLD STREET, AND 4, LORD STREET, LIVERPOOL.**

## TO CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS, & SURGEONS. OBSERVE!

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This valuable production removes stains of Grease, Oil, &c., from Silks, Satins, Velvet Woollen Cloths, Kid Gloves, Table Covers, Damask Curtains, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Drawings, Books, Glass, &c., &c., and is warranted not to injure the most delicate color or Fabric.

Mineral Extract is the only preparation for removing Grease, &c. that is perfectly free from any disagreeable smell, dries much quicker, and is consequently less objectionable in use than any other article. Sold in Bottles, 6d. and 1s. each.

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In White Pots, with a new and telling Label, at 7/6 per doz. to retail at 1/ each.

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CHEAPNESS, CLEANLINESS, and DISPATCH are the results of using the prepared **Carburet of Iron**. This beautiful preparation for polishing Grates, Stoves, and every description of Iron Work, is unrivalled, and needs but one trial to convince every user of its great superiority over all preparations hitherto produced for this purpose. A few of the advantages it possesses are, that it will polish a Stove more brilliantly with a smaller quantity of material, and much less labour and time will be taken in doing so. The peculiarity of its preparation and the chemical means employed in manufacturing it, prevent waste and dust, and it really produces a lustre on the Stove and not on the furniture or servants' dresses; the lustre produced causes a great reflection of light and refraction of heat. Its chemical characteristics preserve Iron from rust, and for all kinds of Machinery it is invaluable, being perfectly free from grit, and possessing extraordinary lubricating properties. Sold in canisters at 7/6 per dozen; or, in wood boxes of 2 dozen, with handsome label on lid, 15/ per box.

Manufactured by Morgan Brothers, 21, Bow Lane, E.C.,

AT BATTERSEA MILLS, S.W., LONDON.

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Has been awarded to Messrs. NYE & Co., at the Paris Universal  
Exhibition, 1855, for their Improved Patent

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AND GENERAL

## MINCING MACHINE,

**For Private Families, Hotel Keepers, Pastrycooks, Pork Butchers, &c.**

The Press throughout the country have spoken in the highest praise of this little Machine. From among them we select the opinions of the two principal Journals.



"Among other objects in the show worthy of special notice, we may mention the very ingenious Mincing Machine, exhibited by NYE and Co.; it is extremely clever, and, for the mechanical skill which it displays, is eclipsed by nothing in the whole show."—*Times*, July 14th, 1853.

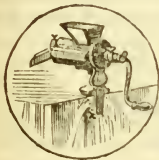
"On Stand 12, we met with one of the gems of the yard, invented and manufactured by NYE and Co., of Wardour Street, Soho, London. This machine is for making Sausages, &c., mincing &c., mixing, and at the same time forcing the meat into the skins; it will mince 8 lb. of meat in four minutes—it will also cut suet, vegetables for soup, &c. It may likewise be used for various other purposes. It is made of metal, very strong, durable, and compact, and is particularly adapted for private families. Price £2. 2s. This is a little thing every husband ought to carry home to his wife, who we are satisfied will turn it to the best account, and save the price."—*Mark Lane Express*, August 15, 1854.

This Machine will mince, mix the seasoning, and force into the skin at the same time. It cuts all kinds of Meats, Cooked or Uncooked, Forced Meats, Suet, &c. It will also cut Vegetables for Soups, Fruit for Mincemeat, and it will be found useful in Mixing and Mincing for many other purposes, and, being all metal, does not absorb the juices of the meat, and is easily cleaned with boiling water.

Price £1. 10s.; £2. 2s.; £3. 3s.

Also a small

## MINCER for the DINNER TABLE, to assist DIGESTION, LOSS OF TEETH, &c. Price 30s.



This machine is very neatly got up, and may be screwed on to the dining table without even injuring the cloth.

The small Mincer used for the Dinner Table, will be found admirably adapted for small quantities, as in mincing one pound of meat it forces the whole of the meat out within one ounce, and even this may be obtained by passing a little bread through the Machine, thus rendering it the most useful and economical desideratum, either to the invalid or for the ordinary requirements of a family.

The above Mincing Machines are admirably adapted for reducing meats for making soups according to the mode recommended by Professor Liebig, in his work "On the Chemistry of Food." The following is an extract from the Professor's work:—

"When one pound of lean beef, free from fat, and separated from the bones, in a finely chopped state in which it is used for beef sausages or mincemeat, is uniformly mixed with its own weight of cold water, slowly heated to boiling, and the liquid, after boiling briskly for a minute or two is strained through a cloth from the coagulated albumen and the fibrine, now become hard and horny, we obtain an equal weight of the most aromatic soup, of such strength as can only be obtained by boiling for hours from a piece of flesh. When mixed with salt, and other usual additions by which soup is usually seasoned, and tinged somewhat darker by means of roasted onions or burnt sugar, it forms the very best soup that can be prepared from one pound of flesh."

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT,

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This Mill is most conveniently arranged for domestic use, it being provided with a crank, by which it is fixed to the table in an instant, and as quickly removed, without injury to the table, or may be fixed to any other convenient place. By a nice and safe arrangement the grinding surfaces cannot possibly touch each other. It is provided with a regulating screw, by means of which the Coffee is ground fine or coarse as desired. It grinds very rapidly, and is the best and most convenient Mill ever offered to the public.

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The large and rapidly increasing sale of these Mills, and the many Testimonials which have been received, is a guarantee that they only require to be known to secure their general adoption.

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Has gained for this article an unsurpassed reputation in the home and export markets. It is quite harmless to animal life, but is unequalled for its efficacy in the extermination of

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SUITABLE FOR ALL CLIMATES.

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## Harper Twelvetrees' Poisoned Wheat

KILLS MICE AND SPARROWS ON THE SPOT.

As there is no risk or danger to human life, nor to Cats or Dogs, it is invaluable to HOUSE-KEEPERS for Poisoning *Mice*! A Penny Packet will Kill Hundreds of Mice and Sparrows! FARMERS and GARDENERS may entirely protect their crops by scattering this Poisoned Wheat over their seed-beds. Sold in Packets at 1d., 2d., and Canisters at 6d. and 1s. Beware of dangerous imitations!

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Destroys also Cockroaches, Crickets, Cocks, and other Troublesome Insects.

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Patentee—HARPER TWELVETREES, "The Works," Bromley-by-Bow.

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For cheap, easy, and expeditious Washing without rubbing. It supersedes Soap and Soda, and contains neither Lime, Potash, Ammonia, nor any injurious ingredient whatever. It saves at least 50 per cent. in its use, besides all the wear and tear from the usual method of hand-rubbing and brushing, and is less injurious to the fabric than the best Soap. You may use it for washing anything and everything. A Penny Packet is equal to Ten-pennyworth of Soap. The effect is really wonderful!!!

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*Mrs. E. Hubbard, late Matron of the Clergy Daughters' Schools, Casterton, says,—*

“Every Week we have Washed nearly Five Hundred Garments, with Harper Twelvetrees' Soap Powder, and have saved 18 lbs. of Soap out of 36 lbs. Its use is also attended with a considerable saving of Time and Labour, and it very far surpasses anything we have ever used for quickness, colour, labour, and economy.”

**Patentee—HARPER TWELVETREES,**

“THE WORKS,” BROMLEY-BY-BOW, LONDON, E.

**Sold by all Druggists and Grocers, in Penny Packets, and 6d. and 1s. Canisters.**

Wholesale Manufacturer and Exporter of Egg and Butter Powders, Metallic Writing Inks, Furniture Cream, Ultramarine Washing Blue, Effervescing Summer Beverages, Silver Lead for Stoves, Polishing Powder, Virginian Gum, &c. A complete Trade List, with Prices, will be forwarded on application to “The Works,” Bromley, Middlesex.

## HARPER TWELVETREES' “EXCELSIOR” BLACKING.

This unrivalled Blacking enjoys a renowned celebrity, based upon its extreme softness, durability and brilliancy, and for its close assimilation to the original tanning properties introduced in the manufacture of Leather.

**Patentee—HARPER TWELVETREES,**

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**Sold in 6d. and 1s. Bottles, and in Penny and Half-penny Paste Packets, by Grocers and Druggists.**

## CHEAP AND WHOLESOME BREAD & PUDDINGS AT HALF-PRICE!

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### BAKING AND PASTRY POWDER

Is made of the strongest and purest chemically tested materials, and its unrivalled excellence and superiority in producing Wholesome and Digestible Bread, without Yeast, has secured for it a wide-spread reputation.

For Pastry, Plum Cakes, and Pie Crusts, the lightness, delicacy, and sweetness are surprising, and for Nice Biscuits, Tea-Cakes, or Buns, there is no article to equal it. It should be found in the Culinary Department of every house in the Kingdom. A clear saving is effected of Two Pounds of Flour in every Stone, and a Penny Packet is equal to Nine Eggs.

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BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

# LINDSEY'S PATENT TRUSS

WITHOUT ANY STEEL SPRING WHATEVER,

SUITABLE FOR RIGHT, OR LEFT, AND DOUBLE HERNIA.

This Truss, consisting of a plate of the form indicated in the accompanying figure, and a belt without *steel spring*, will be found to be the best form of support in ordinary cases of Rupture hitherto known, giving, as it does, an uniform and effectual pressure without the slightest inconvenience, and affording much comfort to the wearer.

"Lindsey's Patent Truss" will also be found a simple and effective *prevention* of hernia, and at the same time give much comfort by the support afforded to the abdominal muscles.



The NEW TRUSS is so beautifully simple, easy, and safe, that it is recommended to all who suffer from Rupture. It cures when a Rupture exists on one side, and is protection at the same time to the other, and is equally applicable also for Double Rupture. It cannot excoriate, as all other Trusses are liable to, and all the injurious effects of the ordinary Spring Truss are avoided. It consists of a plate of a light material and convenient form, and a soft or an elastic waist-belt, by which pressure (regulateable) is applied to BOTH abdominal rings, by which any descent of a Rupture is prevented on either side.

"Lindsey's Patent Truss" is recommended as possessing (among many others) the following peculiarities: 1st. Facility of application. 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate. 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day. 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

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And the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer and Patentee,

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THE NEW TRUSS is made in various qualities. Prices 15/6, 21/6, 26/6, 31/6. Postage 1/8.

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## **TURKEY SPONGE, EAU DE COLOGNE, LEECHES.**

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A Large Stock of fine assorted Sponges constantly on hand; also Eau de Cologne in Original Cases, as Imported.

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THE superiority of this Truss is too well known to require comment. A. & W. COLES (nephews of the late Patentee and Inventor of COLES'S PATENT TRUSSES), guarantee a Perfect Fit, and Best Quality in Material and Workmanship. Long standing cases may depend on relief and comfort, and in recent cases will be found invaluable. Any further information may be obtained and prices forwarded on application to

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N.B.—WHOLESALE, RETAIL, AND FOR EXPORTATION.

**A LIBERAL ALLOWANCE TO THE PROFESSION.**

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FOR THOSE WHO CANNOT SWALLOW COD-LIVER OIL IN ITS CRUDE STATE.

"The gingerbread is extremely light and pleasant, the flavour of the oil being completely covered."

*Medical Times and Gazette, 12th February, 1859.*

Packets 1s. 9d. and 3s. Per Dozen 16s. and 27s.—Showcards.

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## **LUNAR CAUSTIC.**

Our Price for this is Reduced to 3s. per Dozen.

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OPENING ORDERS FOR CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS PROMPTLY AND WELL EXECUTED.

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**Medical Label and General Printers,**

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IN PACKETS, WITH DIRECTIONS, AT 1d., 2d., 4d., AND 8d. EACH.



No risk or damage in laying this Wheat about. From single packet hundreds of Mice and Sparrows are found dead. To Gardeners and Farmers it is invaluable; scattered over their Seed-beds it entirely protects the crops. Housekeepers may poison their Mice without risk or damage to human life.

Manufactory: IPSWICH.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

MORGAN BROTHERS, Bow Lane, E.C.

Beware of dangerous and spurious imitations, and see that the name is printed on the outside of every packet, without which none is genuine.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

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Agents for R. B. Ede & Co., Manufacturing Perfumers, and  
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B. B. undertake to supply all Goods advertised in the  
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For producing, with much less than half the usual labour, a beautiful, brilliant, and permanent polish on all kinds of Furniture; the same satisfactory results are experienced, whether used on Furniture which has been previously rubbed with Oil, French Polish, or Varnish. Furniture which has been polished with this Composition will not become marked by hot dishes or the hand; in fact, its advantages and easy application are such, that where it is once used, the Proprietors are satisfied its superiority over all other preparations will be readily admitted and duly appreciated.

In Stone Bottles, with handsome and appropriate labels and boxwood topped corks, at 4/ and 8/ per dozen; and in small glass bottles, at 8d. and 1/4 per dozen.



### BRUNSWICK BLACKING.

In jars at 4/ and 6/8 per dozen.

Ditto, per gallon, 6/8.

Common ditto for iron castings, &c., 3/ per gallon.

Berlin Black, quarter-pints, 6/; half-pints, 10/6.

Ditto per gallon, 10/6.

MORGAN BROTHERS, 21 to 23, Bow Lane, London.

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ITS SALUTARY EFFECTS NOW BROUGHT WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY ONE, BY

### PULVERMACHERS' IMPROVED SYSTEM OF SELF-APPLICATION, FOR THE SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF

*Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Head and Toothache, Tic Doloieux, Indigestion, Deafness, Spasms, Female Complaints, Epilepsy, Paralysis, and Nervous Debility, &c.*

### PULVERMACHES' PATENT

## GALVANIC $\equiv$ RHEUMATIC CHAIN-BANDS,

Approved by the Academie de Medicine, Paris; the Royal College of Physicians, London; and the Imperial Faculty of Vienna, &c.  
Rewarded at l'Exposition Universelle, 1855; Great Exhibition of all Nations, 1851.

Ten years ago, Mr. PULVERMACHES succeeded in making a popular remedy of that miraculous power GALVANIC ELECTRICITY, which, undoubtedly, possesses curative properties of the most invigorating description.

It is notorious that, from its power of regenerating the debilitated nervous system, long-standing diseases, which had baffled all former treatment, have been rapidly cured by its aid.

This remedy, now universally known as Pulvermacher's Galvanic Chain, is held in such high esteem, that not only the public but also the medical profession have continually acknowledged its restorative virtues.

Encouraged by such extraordinary success, Mr. PULVERMACHES has still further improved his system by transforming the Voltaic Pile into the form of a pliable Chain-Band, so that efficacy is now combined with durability and certainty of action; and the application can be made (locally) to any part of the body with ease and safety, and without inconvenience.

Marvellous and certain as are their effects in all kinds of Rheumatic pains, still more remarkable and speedy is the relief they afford in *Neuralgia, Tic Doloieux, and Head and Toothache, &c.*—Even the most inveterate cases of *Paralysis, Epilepsy, Deafness, Gout, Sciatica, Lumbago, Indigestion, Nervo-Debility, &c.*, disappear in a comparatively short time. The Invention is distinguished by the support of Professor OPOLZER, Physician to the Emperor of Austria; Sir C. LOCOCK, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty the Queen; by Dr. RAYER, Physician to Napoleon III.; and other Professors of similar celebrity. The scientific press of Europe, and Hundreds of Medical and Philosophical Works of the last period have also passed upon it the highest encomiums; and these being of a standard character, can be seen at Public Libraries and at the British Museum. The Extracts collected from these Works prove even more, by their authenticity and distinguished source, than the convincing facts expressed in the private records of cures, the whole of which are embodied in the Pamphlet, "PULVERMACHES' MEDICO-GALVANIC SYSTEM OF SELF-APPLICATION," (Price 1s.) and are enumerated in a curtailed form in the NEW PROSPECTUS (sent free).

#### Extract, No. 13.

### Dr. Thompson's "Dictionary of Domestic Medicine,"

At page 216, states—"As an agent in the treatment of disease, Electric or Galvanic action is now much employed. The latest noticeable application of the curative power of Electricity, is in the Electric Chain or Belt of M. Pulvermacher, which is made of various sizes and powers. The author has not yet tried the large and more powerful forms of the apparatus, but he has found the application of the smaller Chains of much service in the cure and alleviation of **Neuralgic Disease.**" At pages 361—362: "The most general seat of **Neuralgia** is in the head or face, but the fingers, the chest, the abdomen, &c., may any of them constitute its site. When the great nerve of the leg is affected with **Neuralgia**, the disorder is known as **Sciatica**. The author from his own experience can speak that the Pulvermacher Electric Chain will in such cases confer speedy relief. Ear-ache is a form of **Neuralgia**, and should be treated as such." And at page 443, says—"Chronic **Rheumatism** chiefly affects the thick muscles, such as those of the shoulders, arms, neck, loins, &c. Any notice of this malady must be imperfect, without some allusion to Electric and Galvanic appliances, Electric Chains, &c. That these appliances are at times of apparent service in **Chronic Rheumatism** is undoubted, and we are not justified in rejecting their aid, because we cannot exactly explain the why and the wherefore of their action."

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2. The manner of making them absolutely requires, *in order to be practicable*, the use of perfectly pure Copaiba. Gelatine capsules, on the contrary, may be filled with any kind of Copaiba, *even adulterated*, which is but too commonly the case.

3. Although smaller by one half than the gelatine capsules, they contain as much Copaiba, owing to their envelopes being much thinner. In fact, the Gluten Capsule weighs hardly two grains and a half, whilst the gelatine capsule weighs at least fifteen grains.

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5. Copaiba and Rhatany
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7. Copaiba and Tannic Acid
8. Copaiba, Cubebs, and Carbonate of Iron

No.

9. Copaiba, Cubebs, and Rhatany
10. Copaiba and Magnesia
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14. Copaiba, Cubebs and Alum.
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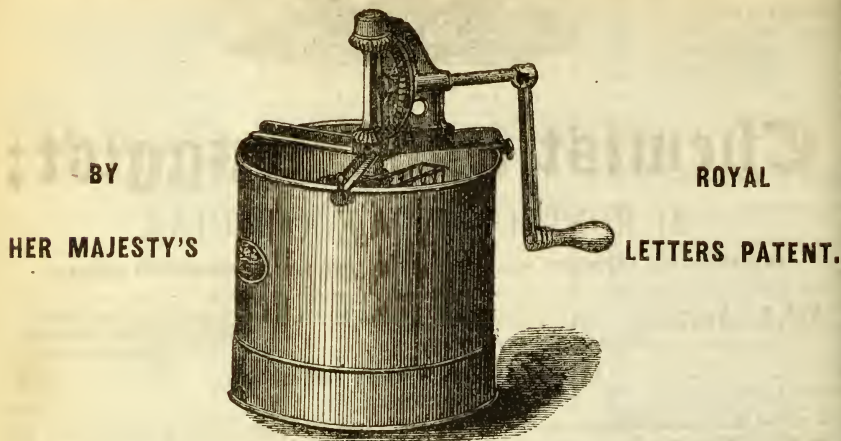
# INDEX OF ANNOUNCEMENTS, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED, WITH TERMS TO THE TRADE.

NAME.	Page.	Terms.	Morgan Bros.' Terms.
Alderman .....	24, 25	Nos. 1, 2, 3 : 25, 30, 35, and 40 Guineas. Nos. 4, 4 : 40, 45, and 50 Gs. Nos. 5, 5 : 18 to 22 and 25 Gs. No. 6 : 15 and 25 Gs. No. 7 : 17 Gs. Nos. 8, 8 : 12 to 14 and 15 Gs. No. 9 : 42 Gs. No. 10 : 45 Gs. Nos. 11, 11 : 27 Gs., with a head, 35 Gs. No. 12 : 16 Gs., with a head, 25 Gs. 10 per cent. cash	10 per cent. cash, 7½ per cent. to a/c.
Anderson, T. and R. ....	11	....	
Assistants Wanted .....	3	....	
Barber .....	58	....	
Barnett, S. ....	49	....	9d., 1/6, 3/, and 6/ doz.
Benson Brothers .....	52, 58	....	10 per cent. cash, 7½ per cent. to a/c.
Bewlay and Co. ....	22	Not given	
Bowles and Sons .....	48	....	
Boyle .....	14	....	
Brown and Polson .....	20,	Corn Flour 56/ per cwt. nett Starch Powder 40/ ,,	Corn Flour 56/ per cwt. nett Starch Powder 40/ ,, Sand Balls 4/ and 7/.
Burton, H. J. and S. ....	18	....	
Businesses .....	1	....	
Carburet of Iron .....	52	....	7/6 per dozen, or packed, in 2 doz. deal-boxes, with hand- some show card on lid, at 15/ per box. Nett to a/c.
Carter and Co. ....	22	....	
Child .....	46	....	Hair Brushes, No. 71, 96/ per dozen, and No. 72, 126/ per dozen; Flesh Brush, No. 75, 96/ per dozen, nett to a/c.
Cleaver, F. S. ....	28	....	
Coles .....	57	....	
Condy, Brothers, and Co. ....	48	....	
Condy .....	31	....	Patent Fluid— Green, 4/6, 9/, 18/ per dozen. Crimson, 8/, 16/, 33/ Health Powder, 12/ and 20/ per dozen; Ozonised Water, 16/ and 28/ per dozen. Nett to a/c.
Cooke and Co. ....	26	....	
Cottage Gardener .....	61	....	
Cray and Co. ....	50	....	
Davenport, J. T. ....	28	....	
Davis, John .....	22	....	Nett to a/c.
Ede and Co. ....	36, 37	....	
Edwards, W. ....	38	Nett cash	"
Elliman .....	15	....	
Fell, R. ....	38	Net	"
Ford, Shapland, and Co. ....	57	....	
Freeman, T. W. ....	29	1/ packets 9/ per doz. 11/, 22/, and 44/ per doz.	
Freeman Brothers .....	11	....	
Gibbons and Wills .....	51	25 per cent. off.	Same to a/c.
Glenn, W. D. ....	39	....	
Harris. ....	14	....	
Harris and Co. ....	27	Nett cash	
Hawke, W. ....	51	....	
Herring, F. M. ....	7	Cash 45 per cent. discount; to 2 months' account, 35 per cent. ditto.	40/ to a/c.
Holmes, Hunt .....	19	....	
Howlett, Samuel .....	19	Not given	
Hudson and Son .....	57	....	
Humpage .....	1	....	
Hunter .....	47	Nett	Same.
Isaacs and Son. ....	45	....	
Job Goods .....	10	....	
Johnson .....	39	....	8/ per doz.

NAME.	Page.	Terms.	Morgan Bros.' Terms.
Gent, G.....	64	....	Nett to a/c.
Kidston, Filmer .....	27	....	
Lamacraft and Co. ....	11	....	
Lang and Co. ....	43	No. 1, 12/; No. 2, 14/.	No. 1, 12/; No. 2, 14/.
Lawrie, Blott, and Co. ..	51	4' and 7/6 per dozen nett cash.	Same to a/c.
Lunar Caustic .....	39	....	3/ per dozen.
Lindsey, M. J.....	56	25 per cent. cash	25 per cent. to a/c.
Liquid Dye .....	44	....	In Boxes of ½-dozen, assorted, 2 mauve, 1 pink, 1 yellow, 1 blue, 1 green, 8/ per dozen bottles; if all pink, 10/ per dozen.
Lather, W. ....	13, 40, 41	....	Fly Papers 18/ per 1000, Feeding Bottles 8/ and 16/.
Mathey-Caylus .....	60	....	Are reduced from 30/ and 36/ to 24/ and 30/
Miscellaneous .....	4	....	
Moore .....	49	Nett cash.	Nett to a/c.
Morgan Brothers.....	12	....	
Morton, H. A. ....	49	....	
Mousley .....	14	....	
Newbery and Sons.....	29, 35, 50. 52, 57	"	
Norcross and Co.....	47	....	
Nye, S. ....	53	Nett cash	Nett to a/c
Page and Tibbs.....	34	....	
Paton and Charles .....	29	....	
Pears, A. and F. ....	23	....	
Pinaud and Meyer .....	20, 21	....	Nett to a/c.
Perfume Lamp .....	30	....	
Phillips, C.....	22	2 pint wire-covered, each, 13/; 3 pint ditto, 16/; 5 pint ditto, fancy, 23/; 3 pint china foot, ditto, 20/; 2 pint 2 pint powders, per doz., 16/; 3 pint ditto, 22/ 2½ per cent. cash.	Same.
Phillips, J.....	47	....	
Pickering, J.....	32	....	Polishing Paste in pots, 3/ and 6/ per doz.; tin boxes, 15/ per gross; in chip boxes, 7/ and 13/6 per gross; Furniture Polish, 2/, 4/9, 8/, and 14/ per doz.; Plate Powder, 4/6 and 8/ per doz.
Pottow .....	27	....	
Price's Candle Company	16	....	
Prockter .....	28	....	33½ per cent. to a/c.
Pulvermacher and Co. ..	59	....	
Richardson and Co.....	7	....	
Robinson and Son .....	50	Not given	
Robson and Soul .....	51	Price List on application	
Rumsey, W. S. ....	17	....	1d. Plate Powder..6/ per gross. 6d. " ..4/ per doz. 1/ " ..8/ " 2/6 " ..20/ " 4/6 " ..36/ " 4d. Met. Paste, Tins, 2/3 " 6d. " " 3/ " 6d. " Pots 3/ " 1/ " " 6/ "
Schieffelin and Co.....	43	....	
Smelling Bottles .....	8, 9	....	
Summers .....	50	....	
Turner, H., and Co.....	19	....	
Thomson and Bailey ....	33	Black and coloured in [spouted glass, 3/3 and 6/ per doz.; copying and coloured in spouted stone bottles, 3/, 6/ 11/, and 20/ per doz.; black in stone spouted bottles, 3/, 6/, and 12/ per doz.; 1d. glass, 6/ per gross; 1d. stone, 5/ per gross.	Same to a/c.
Thompson and Capper ..	35, 49	Bengal Blue— 1d. 2d. 4d. 6d. 1s. 2s, /7 1/ 2/ 3/6 7/ 12/ per doz.	Same to a/c.
Twelvetees, Harper ....	54, 55	....	
Want Situations .....	2	....	
Wright, R. and G. A.....	45	....	Fly Papers 18/ per 1000.
Young, H. ....	35	White Felt Chest Protectors, 7/, 10/ 13/, and 16/ per doz. 5 per cent. on large orders for cash.	



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2nd „ 5 „ .....	2	0	0	5th „ 20 „ .....	4	5	0
3rd „ 10 „ .....	2	10	0	6th „ 30 „ .....	5	0	0

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